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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,061.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907. 30th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *13th March, 1907.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,681	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FOR MARSEILLES DIRECT.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "HAVRAISE," 4646 Tons, WILL SAIL for above Port about 6th April. Has Splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers Cabins on Deck, Electric Light.

French Cuisine and Wine Free.

For Fare apply to—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Agents.

Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation à Vapeur.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Saling about
ASIA	3,611	J. Shanklin	5th May 1907.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st classrail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 1st Apl.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 4th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 29th Mar.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 1st April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th *March*, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	31st March.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
TIENTSIN MARU	..	T. Tibbols	30th Mar	10th April
COLOMBO MARU	..	K. Homma	2nd Apr	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	..	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	—	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

INSURANCES.

FUNDS OVER ....£13,000,000.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE :	AGENTS :
SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET,
42/48, *Church Gate Street,*
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, *BOMBAY*

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Sochne Pianos,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ORDERS REGISTERED FOR

HOT X BUNS

in 3 Sizes @ anna 1, 2 & 4 each at

PEARSE & CO.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWEETS, CONFECTIONERY, ETC., FOR THE OCCASION.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

DAILY IN DELICIOUS VARIETIES

PEARSE & CO.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurities and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

FREE TO ALL CYCLISTS.

Send us your name and address and you will receive by return Mail, Free, Post Paid, our BIG ART BOOK, the finest ever published, which is of interest to every rider. This Book contains large handsome Photo Engravings, including beautiful country scenes. It describes every detail of the manufacture of a high-grade Bicycle, with all the latest improvements; it shows you the difference between high-class work and cheap construction. You cannot afford to be without it.

WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the most liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, guaranteed ten years, packed and delivered free at your nearest [illegible] for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest-grade British-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices; how we are able to let you ride the cycle Ten Days and give it every trial and test you wish before your purchase becomes binding; how you can make large profits easily—all are fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN order to meet the PASSENGER TRAFFIC during the EASTER HOLIDAYS, the following ARRANGEMENTS will be made:—

A SPECIAL TRAIN will RUN on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, leaving Colaba, at 14-55 and reaching Surat at 20 o'clock. Passengers holding either Week-end or Ordinary Tickets may travel by this Train. Excursion Tickets will NOT be issued on this date.

The Surat Excursion Train will RUN on SATURDAY, 30th instant, leaving Colaba at 14-55 as usual.

The Ahmedabad-Bulsar Local Passenger Train Timed to reach Bulsar, at 15-40, will run on to Colaba on MONDAY, the 1st April, arriving Colaba at 21-7.

The Up Excursion Train from Surat will run on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907, instead of on Monday, the 1st idem.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 18TH MARCH, 1907.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery upto 12 NOON, on MONDAY, the 15th April, 1907, for the SUPPLY during the one and three official years, viz.: 1907-08 and 1907-08, 1908-09 and 1909-10 of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of Stationery and Drawing Materials of which samples available can be seen on application at the Superintendent's office, Town Hall, where forms of Tender also can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) fifty which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred will also be required from the person whose Tender is accepted, for the due performance of the contract.

3. The Undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust or Municipal Bonds as security deposit.

4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. W. WATSON,
Superintendent of Stationery.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY,
TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY, 22ND MARCH, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 259 OF 1906.

AFSARALLI (alias ROJEALLY) bin SARFRAZALLI, of Gwalior, Mahomedan inhabitant by his next friend AZIMKHAN BHAYA bin HASSANKHAN BHAYA of Gwalior, Mahomedan inhabitant, by his constituted attorney MIR MACKBOOLALLI KALANDERALLI INAMDAR ....Plaintiff.

vs.

MIR AUNALI valad MIR ABDULALI, now residing at Gwalior, MIR HASSANALI valad MIR ABDULALI, residing at Madonpoora outside the Fort, BANOO BEGUM, widow of MIR ABDULALI MIR AKBARALI, residing at Madonpoora, aforesaid AFZOOLNISSA BEGUM, wife of SECUNDERKHAN FATEHKHAN, residing at Bellasis Road outside the Fort.........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mir Sarfrazalli valad Mir Abdoolalli, deceased, who died at Karachee, on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim, must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee one for filling the same.—Dated this 23rd day of March, 1907.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE of DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1906, declared at the Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office, on and after WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 1907, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 2 P.M. Bombay Time, (except on Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11 A.M., and 1 P.M.) to these Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th March current. Dividend Warrants can be obtained by the Shareholders on producing their Share Certificates or by applying for them personally or by letter.

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH, 1907.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RICE and GHEE, for P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers at Bombay, for a period of 3 or 6 Calendar months from 1st April, 1907, will be received up to NOON on the 30th March, 1907, by the Company's Superintending Purser, at the Mazagon Dockyard, who will provide information.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

26TH MARCH, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Executors of the late HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, has STARTED a NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, under the name of HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and Expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
Tournament Manager.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.........	48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID	28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Of 105 Westminster, Street, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 29th (GOOD FRIDAY).

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE following MEMBERS of the Association will CLOSE on GOOD FRIDAY, (the 29th instant):—

MESSRS. ASQUITH & LORD, LD.
" BADHAM PILE & CO., LD.
" BOURNE & SHEPHERD.
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
MESSRS. DUNNETT & Co.
" EVANS FRASER & CO.
" W. B. GREEN & CO'S PROVISION STORES.
" HOAR & CO.
" KEMP & CO., LD.
" LEACH & WEBARNY.
" LUND & BLOCKLEY.
" MARKS & CO., LD.
" F. & C. OSLER.
" PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
" PASQUALI CIGARETTE CO., LD.
" PARRY SMITH & CO.
" PYRKE'S PROVISION STORES.
" S. ROSE & CO.
" SPENCER & CO.
" M. S. SMITH & CO.
" THACKER & CO., LD.
" THOMSON & TAYLOR.
" VERNON & CO.
" WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.
" LAWRENCE & MAYO.
" M. BRESLAWER & CO.

N. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

27TH MARCH, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 29th and 30th instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 22ND MARCH, 1907.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

O T B

THE CHEAPEST Old
PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

RECENT AND STANDARD ENGINEERING BOOKS,

(COMPLETE LIST UPON APPLICATION.)

	Rs.	as.
A Practical Treatise on the Science of Land and Engineering Surveying, Levelling, Estimating Quantities, &c. By H. S. Merrett. With appendix by George Usill.	9	6
Steam Boilers. Their History and Development. By H. H. P. Powles, L.M.I.C.E., &c. Giving an Account of the Earliest known Examples of Steam Generators, down to the most modern Steam Boilers, &c. &c. With numerous illustrations and plates.	2	0
Concrete: Plain and Reinforced. By F. W. Taylor, M.E., and Sanford E. Thompson, S.B.A., MAS. C.E. A Treatise on Materials, Construction, and Design of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete. (With Chapters by R. Feret, W. B. Fuller and Spencer B. Newberry). With 172 illustrations.	18	6
Pioneer Irrigation. By E. O. Mawson, M.I.C.E., P.W.D., Bombay. With additional Chapters on Light Railways by E. R. Calthrop, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.M. Illustrated by numerous Plates and Diagrams	9	8
British Progress in Municipal Engineering. By Wm. E. Maxwell, Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., &c. A. Series of Three Lectures.	5	4
I. General—Road Engineering and Maintenance. II. Main Drainage, Sewage Disposal, Destructors. III. Water Supply—Conclusion. With numerous illustrations.		
The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries. Edited by Albert A. Hopkins, Twenty-Fifth Edition	18	6
Railway Track and Track Work. By E. E. Russell Tratman. 2nd Edition fully revised, and with Supplementary Chapters on "Signals and Interlocking" and "Street Railway Track."	10	15
Steam and Steam Engines, including Turbines and Boilers. By Andrew Jamieson. Fifteenth Edition Revised...	7	14
Applied Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering. By Andrew Jamieson. 2 vols. Fifth Edition Revised	15	12
Reinforced Concrete. By Charles F. Marsh, M.I.C.E., etc., and William Dunn, F.R.I.B.A. With 618 illustrations and diagrams. Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged	27	9
Electric Railway Engineering. By H. F. Parshall, M. Inst. C. E., and H. M. Hobart, M.I.E.E. With numerous Plans and Diagrams	36	12
Economics of Railroad Construction. By Walter Loring Webb	9	3
A Treatise on Petroleum. By Sir Boverton Redwood, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., etc., etc., Second Edition Revised and Enlarged, and Reset throughout, with valuable Bibliography New Maps, Illustrations etc.	39	6
Elements of Electric Traction for Motormen and others. By L. W. Grant. Illustrated by specially prepared Diagrams	4	6
Motor Pocket Book. By M. M. O'Gorman, M.I.E.E. With 30 Illustrations. Second Edition Revised and Enlarged	6	9

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AGENTS,
THACKER & CO., LD

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Official, Legal, Educational, Professional and Commercial.

RS. 25-0.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Tham Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samsett Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers

AMUSEMENTS.

FITZGERALD BROS.

HUGE COMBINED LONDON AND AMERICAN CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
First Appearance of
MISS MILLY FITZGERALD'S DIVING DOGS.
ANTOINE MENIER THE HUMAN OSTRICH.
THE MAGIC CHAIR, THE RIBBON ENTREE,
THE DOUBLE HUNTING ACT, HAJI TAHAR (HAND BALANCE.)
THE MEXICAN HORIZONTAL BAR EXPERT AND THE LEAP FOR LIFE OVER 12 GUNS AND FIXED BAYONETS, TURNING A TRIPLE SOMERSAULT.
LA STATUE HUMAINE.
MATINEES.
SATURDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

CHARLEY WHITE, *General Manager.* FITZGERALD BROS, *Sole Proprietors.*

TOWN HALL.

FOR 5 NIGHTS ONLY AND 1 MATINEE.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND.

BANDMANN FOLLIES.

A Complete Combination of
LONDON STARS.
DIRECT FROM LONDON
in all the
LATEST LONDON MUSICAL SUCCESSES.

SPECIAL MATINEE, SATURDAY, 6TH AT 4-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Doors Open at 8-30. Commence 9-30 p.m.
Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Bungalow—with a large compound at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Hormusji Byramji Moos, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th April at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) the following very Valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situated at Harkness Road, at Walkeshwar in the town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7587 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, New No. 2718 Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 2-7255, and in the Books of the Municipality under No. 113 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Meherbai, widow of Hormusji Kharshedjee Shroff, on the West by Jetha Dongersey Road, on the North by Harkness Road and on the South by the property of Jivandas Kanjee.

For inspection of the title-deeds relating to the property apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, and copies of prints of particulars, and conditions of sale can be had from the office of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH MARCH, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and China ware, square dining tables and chairs, sideboard, and dumbwaiter, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, rich carpets, marble tables, handsome cabinets, one first rate mahogany square piano by S. Rose and Co., table ornaments, Japanese and China vases and jars, engravings and oil-paintings in frames, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs dressing and wash-hand tables, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of F. J. Reynolds, Esq.
The property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 28TH MARCH, 1907.

RONALD BRIDIE & CO.,

55, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Importers of European Goods.
Commission 2½ to 5 per cent.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

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GENTLEMAN going on a TOUR, for 3 months in S. India; willing to accept AGENCY or TRANSACT BUSINESS to any Firm of respectability. Highest reference. Apply KNAPP via POONA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a first class GOANESE BUTLER, must speak English. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with credentials to Mrs. Bardock, 225, Belasis Road, Byculla.

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FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co, Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.—Head Office Wai.—Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR.

IF not tried please once order and taste our DELICIOUS CROSS HOT BUNS, specially made for the occasion. Orders Registered JAMES PEARSE & Co., 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

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MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget' size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

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A SERIES OF ENTRANCING PAPERS:

PEN PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS SPORTSMEN,

BY
H. A. BRYDEN.

Mr. BRYDEN is one of the first living authorities on big game and on big game hunters He has resided and travelled extensively in South Africa, chiefly in pursuit of sport and natural history; and has travelled also in Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, &c.

Mr. BRYDENS' works include "Kloof and Karroo," "Sport, Legend and Natural History in Cape Colony," "Gun and Camera in Southern Africa," "Tales of South Africa," "Nature and Sport in South Africa," "Great and Small Game of Africa," "Animals of Africa," "From Veldt Camp-Fires," "A History of South Africa," "Nature and Sport in Britain," "Big Game Shooting," &c.

1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.

The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.

Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

3. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

4. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant: "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

5. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.

Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated"—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

6. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

FIRST ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE *Bombay Gazette* of Feb. 27th.

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The weakness and strength of our national character strongly and brightly portrayed.

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MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON.

By one of his own daughters, the clever author of "The Lightning Conductor," &c. An up-to-date humorous and critical review of a great nation.

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DOUGLAS SLADEN.

Who has travelled extensively in both old and new Japan. A brilliant writer, scholar and novelist. His works on Japan are consulted as authorities.

8. "JACQUES BONHOMME."

M. BETHAM-EDWARDS.

Miss Betham-Edward's works on French home life are classics. For twenty-five years she was an Officier de l'Instruction Publique de France.

First Article appeared on March 1st.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A POWERFUL AND DRAMATIC NOVEL

THE CROOKED WAY

BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "Whatsoever a Man Soweth,"
&c., &c.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line; Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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Apply to Mrs. PHILLIPS,
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A NURSE to look after an Infant, Ayah kept. Apply Stating Salary with testimonials. To,

MRS. J. HIGH,
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AJMER, 25TH MARCH, 1907.

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A THOROUGHLY experienced, energetic and influential ENGLISHMAN to superintend the loading of our chartered steamers in Docks or Stream. Apply with copies of Testimonials, stating terms, in writing only, to

CHUGONDAS & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

A LADIES' DRESS MAKING and TAILORING DEPARTMENT has been added to the now existing Gents' Departments of the well-known establishment of

A. FREDOON & Co.,
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Ladies will not regret a visit TO THIS NEW DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, new Furniture.

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By W. E. H. Rs. [illegible]

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Each succeeding line	0-8

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	[illegible]
Second do. ...	[illegible] do.
Third do. ...	[illegible] do.
Fourth do. ...	[illegible] do.
Fifth and upwards ...	[illegible] do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0 [illegible] do.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 26.] [BOMBAY, *March* 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 3/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	94¾	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	100 1/16		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities	65 5/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30 1/16	⅛	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30½	⅛	
Do. in New York	65¾	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·30	¼	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52		½
Do. do. do. New York	4·83¼	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5⅛%	⅛	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅜%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅜%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3⅛%	⅛	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4⅛%	⅛	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... £275 000

Exchange on India, 30 days sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 31/32d. unchanged.

£100,000 received from Egypt Earmarked Indian Currency Account.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian...	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	7,000
(Sales increased yesterday by 2,000).	
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000
Imports	43,000
Mid-Americans	5·94+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11 1/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·62	5·59	5·59	5·59
+ ·06	+ ·06	+ ·05	+ ·05

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·58	5·56	5·54	5·52	5·51
+ ·05	+ ·04			

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	33,000 bales
Do. do. last year...	30,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	
Do. to Continent ...	20,000 „

Spot Cotton—10·95+05

Futures—Month of March 9·27 + 17
Do. do. July 9·59 + 18
Advanced owing to light interior movement and to bull support and short covering.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 11/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10·22+14
Do. do. July 10·30+12

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 44¼ Apl-May—Dunkirk—Done Canal.

Linseed—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44¼ Apl.-May.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7¼ unchanged.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s. 11½d. value.

Metals—

Copper Braziers	£119
Yellow Metal	d. 9¾

Tin plates—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Bombay.	£ 0 14 0

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 18 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 Z F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 14 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.	£ 7 0 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000	C Mandvi	Dwarka	Mack Mackenzie and Co
3 Bundles Rupees	6,000	Busreh	Dwarka	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Parcel gold coins	5,700	Trieste	Africa	A G R A A A Reza
1 Box Sovereign gold coins Rupees	3,660 1,164 727	Alexandra	Oriental	Do.
1 Box Sovereign Gold coins	172 4,800	Aden	Africa	O Heerjee
2 Bundles Rupees	5,000	Muscat	Dwarka	C Dwarkadas
1 Bundle Silver Coins	2,003	Mahomerah	Dwarka	S Sanisir
1 Bundle Silver Coins	1,356	Busreh	Dwarka	A M Meer
18 Bundles Silver Rupees Silver Coins	1,582 500 36,594	Bagdad	Dwarka	Sundry Native
308 Boxes Silver	22,50,000	Shanghai	Delhi	Mint Master
81 Boxes Silver Sycee	....	Shanghai	Delhi	Mint Master
448 Boxes Silver	30,00,000	Hongkong	Delhi	Mint Master
1144 Silver Sycee	....	Shanghai	Delhi	Mint Master

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [28TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Money firm. Borrowers for three months at 6¼ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market has remained firm to-day at 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/16d. on demand, and Credits at 1s. 4 3/16d. 3 months' sight. Being Council bill day there has not been much doing and the Banks as usual close early. A few near bills have been placed at our quotation and there has been a small enquiry for ready wire remittance. Far Eastern rates are steady but there is only a small business offering. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	173
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	154
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	211

Government Paper :—

The Government Paper has again been fairly active to-day in anticipation of to-morrow's settlement. The near quotations opened at 97¼ at which there were some small buyers, whereupon the rate went to 97 5/16 at which we close with sellers. Calcutta rates opened steady at 97 5/16 ready and 97 11/16 for delivery in a month. We quote :—

Cash	97· 5
1st Settlement	97· 5
2nd Settlement	97· 9

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is up ⅛ at 30 7/16 ready and 30½ for two month's delivery, while New York is higher at 65¾. The local market has been firmer, at opening ready bars were quoted at 78½ ex-duty but closed at 78¼. Forward rates have also improved and close as under. Bar gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	78	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	78	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The local market has been little affected by the rise reported in the Heme telegrams to hand this morning, and remains quiet but steady with only slight changes in some quotations. For April delivery there is business doing in Fine Broach, but other descriptions are more or less neglected. In ready cotton there is still some enquiry by shippers, the near approach of the holidays demanding prompt shipment for this month.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	249/50	April
Fine M. G. Broach...	250/51	May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	215	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	203	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	194/5	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	194/5	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	182/3	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	173	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	179	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	170	„
Good Westerns	230	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	240/41	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	36,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·66	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62
+04	+03	+03	+03	+04

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·60	5·58	5·55	5·55
+04	+04	+03	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and quotations are unchanged as under.

Ready ...	Rs. 7 5 6
Apl-May ...	„ 7 11 6

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore Apl.-May ...	Rs. 7 10 0
Yellow Cawnpore „ ...	„ 8 7 0
„ Guzerat „ ...	„ 8 9 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with rather more enquiry.

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs. 58 0 0
„ 75 do. ...	„ 51 0 0
Black Kutni ...	„ 44 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„ 55 8 0

CASTORSEED :—

... Rs. 36 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED :—

... „ 19 8 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :—

... Rs. 41 8 0

Little doing. Prices easier.

WHEAT :—

White Delhi ...	Rs. 4 7 0
White Karachi ...	„ 4 6 0

Tone.—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	21,645	bales.
Wheat	3,249	cwts.
Linseed	25,253	„
Rapeseed...	23,755	„
Gingellyseed	9,277	„
Poppyseed	1,862	„
Groundnuts	1,259	„
Castorseed	5,276	„
Rice	6,448	„
Myrabollams	7,101	„
Cottonseed	30,177	„
Gram	2,022	„
Joowar	2,831	„
Maize	...	„

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—	
Bombay	1,360
India	53 1/2
MILLS—	
David	352 1/2
Empress	405
Kohinoor	720
Manockji Petit	3,277 1/2
PRESSES—	
Breul's Cawnpore	206
New Mofussil	587 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Bombay Flour Mill	900
Central India Mining	490 C-D
Colaba Land and Mill	960
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	73 1/2
Telephone Co.	40
Treacher and Co....	590
RAILWAYS—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	540
Tapti Valley	472 1/2

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line, Madras, by Special Cablegram, on 27th March :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 13 9	£0 15 3
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 17 3	£0 18 3
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 10 3	£0 11 9
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Dec. G. F. Dev......	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£2 5 7½	£2 8 1½
Dharwar Reefs......	£1	£1	£1 6 3	£1 8 9
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 6	£0 1 3
G. F. Dharwar.......	£1	£1	£1 2 9	£1 3 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 16 3	£1 18 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 7 6	£2 12 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Kempinkte New ..	6s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 18 9	£6 10 3
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	49s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 0	£1 8 0
Coregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 0
Coregum (Pref)	..	..	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 8 3	£0 9 6
Tepuldodi	£1	10s.	£0 12 0	£0 13 0

CALCUTTA MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

Exchange, firm. Bank T. T 1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank D. D. 1s. 4 3/32d.
Six months sight D. A. 1s. 4 11/32d.
Three months D. A. 1s. 4 7/32d.

The market seems a shade firmer to-day, cash T. T. having been reported to a limited extent at 1s. 4 1/32d.; a fair amount of bills are also coming out for the mail at our quotations. To-day's share and Government paper quotations :—The market is quiet. The following transactions were reported up to 3 p.m. :—In Government paper 3½ per cent. is quoted at Rs. 97/4 to 97/5 and for small sums Rs. 97/10 to 97/11. In shares Alliance Jute (ord) is at Rs. 121 to 121½ Bonded Ware House Association Rs. 24 ; Bhuskajari Coal Rs. 23 to Rs. 23¼ ; Dalhousie Jute (ord) Rs. 137 ; Jumoni coal Rs. 19¼ ; Kanknarrah Co. (ord) Rs. 130 to Rs. 131. Standard Coal Rs. 22/12 to Rs. 23¼, and Rs. 23½ small lot ; Lakurka Coal Rs. 19 ; New Tetturiah Coal Rs. 19 ; Phularitano Coal Rs. 20-8 ; Kiunison Jute (pref) Rs. 115. Additional quotations for Coal are :—Kosoonda and Nyadee Rs. 38 ; North West Rs. 21-4 ; Raneegange Association Rs. 22 ; Reliance Rs. 265 ; Jute Barnagore Rs. 65 : Clive (ord) Rs. 60 ; Delta Jute (ord) Rs. 117 ; Fort Gloster (ord) Rs. 148 ; Kamarkatty (ord) Rs. 124 to Rs. 125.

AN early departure from India will be that of Mr. N. Chowrryappat, Assistant to Dr. Davison, who is going to Chicago to study dentistry. He is, it is said, the first Indian Christian to take such a step. Ordinarily the course before the taking of the M. M. D., is three years, but in view of the fact that Mr. Chowrryappat has been doing practical work for five years, in his case the course will be reduced to six months. On his return he will settle in Madras and carry on his profession there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLENKINSOP.—March 21, at Nagpore, to Mr. and Mrs. Blenkinsop, a son.

BLUNT.—March 21, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of A. W. Blunt, Indian Forest Service, of a daughter.

WATSON SMYTH.—March 24, at Jubbulpore, the wife of C. Watson Smyth, 1st Brahmans, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARRATT—GOLDSMITH.—March 20, at St. John's Church, Peshawar, Lieutenant-Colonel William Cross Barratt, D. S. O., to Miss Katharine Mathilde Goldsmith.

DEATH.

BAWDEN.—March 20, at Glenrock Mine, James Barnett Bawden, M. I. M. M. Engineers, Assoc. I. M. M. (suddenly), the dearly beloved husband of Jeannie Bawden, aged 35.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 10-39m., 11-3a. Low water, 4-39m., 4-37a.
King Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 7 Elphinston Circle, 4 p. m. B. T.
J N Petit Institute, annual meeting, 5-30 p. m.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, distribution of awards, the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton presiding. Town Hall, 5-30 p. m.
Passion Music from the Messiah, Cathedral, 6-30 p. m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences on the 3rd proximo.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—The Concert already announced will be held on Saturday and not on Sunday as it was made to appear through a printer's error.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla presiding. The business before the meeting was altogether of a formal nature and was disposed of in a few minutes.

VIRULENT TYPE OF PLAGUE.—About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, last, a Hindu name Rawji Mahadhu, aged about 40 years, while on his way to the J. J. Hospital walking along the C. P. Tank road, suddenly fell down and expired on the spot. Dr. Ghaswala examined the body and certified that the death was due to plague. The body was allowed to be disposed of.

DANGEROUS RESIDENCE.—About half past six o'clock on Tuesday evening, last, the police noticed that the eastern wall of a three-storied house situated at the corner of Telgully and Vithalwadi had cracked. The house belongs to one Gourdhandas Gulubhdas, a Hindu. The residents of the house and occupants of the neighbouring buildings have been warned and the Engineering Department of the Municipality was communicated with. All necessary precautions have been taken by the authorities.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Yarra will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on the 30th instant. Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands, India and Japan close at 8 a.m., on the same day—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra steamer Umhlati via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on the 1st April. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m., on the 2nd April.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, at Mazagon, Mr. Cowerji Darashah of the Abkari Department charged Rameshwar Mahadev a Hindu labourer, with selling cocaine without a license. The evidence showed that in consequence of information received Mr. Cowerji proceeded to 2nd Kamatipura Lane with a witness whom the accused sold two grains of Cocaine. On a signal from the witness Mr. Cowerji arrested the accused when eight packets of cocaine were recovered from him. His worship fined the accused Rs. 100 with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday at 6 p. m. (S.T.), when Mr. S. Edwards I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society :—1, Mr. Nigel Borton of Messrs. Graham & Co. 2. Mrs. K. K. Desai, B. Sc., L. C. E. Executive Engineer, Rutnagiri. 3. Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., Superintendant of Land Records and Registration, S. D., Belgaum. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From Poona—Monographs of the Ethnorgaphical Survey of Bombay Nos. 31, 42, 45, 46, 51, 53. From Vienna—Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Band XXXVII, Department 1. From Philadelphia—Transactions of the Department of Archaeology Free Museum of Science and Art, Vol. II. Part 1. From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. II. No. 1. From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXII, No. 250. Rao Bahadur Ranganath Sadasive Jayakar then read a paper on "Pathure Prabhus of Bombay : Their origin, customs and manners ; which will be published in the Society Journal. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

DEATH OF A LEADING POONA MAHOMEDAN.

The Mahomedan public of Poona has lost a true benefactor in the person of Mr. Ahmed Hissamuddin who died at his residence at Vetal Peth in Poona on the 20th instant at the age of 60. The deceased gentleman was born in the year 1847 and was educated by moulvies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages and by the late Reverend John Small of the Scottish Mission in the English language. He was a leading member of the Mahomedan community and was always a supporter of charitable institutions. Chief among those he helped is the Anjuman-i-Deccan Himayate Tulaba, formerly called the Anjuman Himayate Islam of Poona. Nor was he backward in industry. He established a hand-loom factory which turned out laced silk clothes of the best quality and make and, some 20 years ago, the then Governor of Bombay visited the factory, this being the first visit of a Governor to a factory of this kind. The deceased gentleman helped the Government during the recent outbreak of plague by volunteering his services to the then Ward Superintendent, Captain Lochart. He was appointed a member of the local Charitable Relief Fund Committee in the year 1897 by Government of which the President was Mr. H. Plunket, the City Magistrate. He was also a member of the Famine Relief District Committee of which Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S., the then Collector, was the President. He was the first to impress upon the Mahomedans of Poona the utility and advantages of a library, of which he was the Secretary, and which was declared open by the late Kazi Shahab-ud-din Saheb, C. I. E., in 1893. He was the chief person to assist in the prize distribution ceremony of the Poona Municipal Urdu Schools held in the Mecca Masjid in 1895 under the Presidency of Rao Bahadur Dr. Vishram Ghole, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy of India. It was he who advocated the appointment of more than one councillor in the City Municipality as there were few or no chances of a Mohamedan being elected during the election. It was he who advised the Mohamedans to remain aloof from the Indian National Congress when it held its sittings in Poona, and impressed on them its disadvantages which led to its opposition by them. The deceased gentleman always longed for the unity of the Shiahs and Sunnis, and in this he considerably succeeded through the efforts of Moulvie Shaikh Alibhai Hamdani, the then Amil of the Bohras of Poona. He always took deep interest in the education and the amelioration of the condition of Poona Mahomedans, and whenever an opportunity presented itself, he took advantage of it and arranged for a lecture or two to be delivered by eminent persons like Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Secretary of the M.A.O. College, on educational matters affecting their general well-being. It was he who greatly helped Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, the General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, when it held its sittings in Poona. He was a member of the Mecca Masjid Jamat, and of the Madrassa Committee attached to it. He leaves two sons, two daughters and a widow to bemoan his loss.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A MAGISTRATE'S IRREGULAR PROCEDURE

Severe Comments from the Bench.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of an application for revision made by Babaji Garganda and others, who were convicted by Mr. J. B. Vacha, First Class magistrate at Belgaum, of rioting, armed with deadly weapons, under section 148 of the Penal Code, and voluntarily causing hurt under section 323 and were sentenced from two to six months' rigorous imprisonment, with fine or further rigorous imprisonment for different periods. In appeal Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, set aside the convictions and sentences passed under section 323, confirming those under section 148. In the High Court, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. K. H. Kelkar and Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the accused; and Mr. Branson and Mr. G. K. Dandekar appeared for the complainant. Their Lordships, in their judgment, passed severe comments on the irregularity of the magistrate.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in giving the Court's judgment, said : It was irregular on the part of the Magistrate before whom the applicants, now before us, were tried, to have used as evidence the statements made by the witnesses to the chief constable during the police investigation, without complying with the provisions of the law. Section 162, Criminal Procedure Code, lays down that "no statement made by any person to a police officer in the course of an investigation under this chapter shall, if taken down in writing, be signed by the person making it, nor shall such writing be used as evidence" and it also provides "that when any witness is called for the prosecution, whose statement has been taken down in writing as aforesaid, the Court shall, on the request of the accused refer to such writing ; and may then, if the Court thinks it expedient in the interests of justice, direct that the accused be furnished with a copy thereof, and such statement may be used to impeach the credit of such witness in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872." Here neither the section cited nor the Evidence Act was borne in mind by the Magistrate. The way in which the magistrate made use of the statements made before the chief constable was this : He acquitted those of the accused before him, whose names had not been mentioned by any of the witnesses to the chief constable during the police investigation. It is contended before us by the learned counsel for the complainant, and the learned Sessions Judge whose judgment in appeal is now before us in revision is of opinion that the accused, whom the magistrate convicted, were not prejudiced by the irregular procedure adopted. But the prejudice is clear when, as a result of the perusal of the statements made to the chief constable, some of the accused were acquitted, because their names did not appear in them, and the rest were convicted. The necessary inference is that, as to the latter, the magistrate was influenced by the fact that the statements of the witnesses examined before him were corroborated by the statements made before the chief constable, whereas the law directs that they cannot be used in evidence unless they are admitted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act and of the Criminal Procedure Code. Here the accused had never any opportunity of cross-examining any of the witnesses for the prosecution as to those statements.

In his appellate judgment, the learned Sessions Judge admits the irregularity, but as we have already pointed out, it seems to be of opinion that the said irregularity could not have prejudiced the accused whom the magistrate convicted. For the reasons given, we are of opinion that the accused were prejudiced, and having regard to the explanation to section 537 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, we are bound to presume under the circumstances of this case that there was a failure of justice, so far as the trial before the magistrate was concerned.

Then the question is whether there is an error of law or any exceptional circumstance to call for our interference with the decision of the learned Session Judge under our revisional jurisdiction. That Judge has no doubt confirmed the conviction, relying on the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, independently of the statements made by those witnesses to the police; and having regard to the practice of this Court, under ordinary circumstances we should accept his conclusion based on his appreciation of the evidence. But here, as we have pointed out, the learned Sessions Judge starts by an erroneous view of the effect of the irregularity of the magistrate so far as the applicants are concerned. The statements having been used by the magistrate, it is only fair that the applicants should have an opportunity of cross-examining the chief constable and the witnesses for the prosecution on those statements. It was the magistrate who saw the witnesses who gave evidence against the accused and had therefore an opportunity of watching their demeanour. And when he convicted some of the accused after referring to the police statements, he must be taken to have relied upon those statements as to the accused whom he convicted as corroborative statement. Whether in the absence of those statements, the Magistrate would have relied upon the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, if it stood alone, is not clear. Under these circumstances we think we should not accept the learned Session Judge's finding. Upon the whole, the proper order to pass, is that the conviction and sentence are set aside and the magistrate is directed to retry the case. At such retrial, the chief constable should be examined as to the statement made to him by the witnesses during the police investigation and the applicants if they desire should be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses as to those statements. The magistrate should thereupon decide the case against each of the applicants upon the evidence now on the record and the evidence of the chief constable to be recorded in accordance with the directions herein contained.

If the magistrate find any of the applicants guilty in sentencing them he should take into consideration the sentence they may have already undergone. The applicant's counsel asks that they should be allowed to adduce additional evidence before the magistrate in defence. It is not necessary for us to give any such direction to the magistrate. If any application is made to the magistrate by the applicant for permission to adduce additional evidence for the defence it will be for the magistrate to dispose of it according to law. The witnesses who have been already examined should not be examined *de novo* except as directed above.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

A Case Under the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of, in second appeal, a case under the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act. The parties in the case were one Mahadev L. Ranade, the original defendant and Appellant, and Ganpati bin Sadu Ranjane and Bapu bin Subkanji Ranjane, who were the respondents and original plaintiffs. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. S. S. Patkar.

The respondents having sued for redemption, a decree was passed in terms of an award by Arbitrators. The sum payable under the decree was Rs. 1,350. This sum was to be paid by yearly instalments and the decree contains a provision that if, default is made in payment of any one instalment, the appellant should wait for 4 months at the end of which time he should be entitled to recover the whole sum due by sale of the property. The first instalment was not paid on the stipulated date and the four months' grace allowed by the decree expired. Eight days after the expiry of the four months' grace, the respondents paid the amount of the instalment into Court. The Appellant objected to this payment as having been made too late and pleaded that as the decree was a consent decree, the Court had no power to enlarge time. This view was accepted by the Subordinate Judge of Medha who said "I think the authorities are against granting the indulgence though I should certainly feel constrained to say that this must be the object of the provisions of Section 15 B of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Being barred by law as it is I do not grant the application." In appeal, the joint Judge of Satara set aside the order of the Court of first instance.

Against this order an appeal has been presented and the case coming on for hearing their Lordships observed that section 158 of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act allowed the Court to order payment by instalments either in its decree or in the course of the execution, but it did not autherise a variation of any order once made. If this could be done the decree would be subject to indefinite variation. So that it is clear that the Judgment-debtor cannot ask for a variation of the decree. It is sought to meet this difficulty by arguing that the joint Judge, Satara, has not varied the decree but has enlarged time under section 93 of the transfer of Property Act. But their Lordships remarked, that the power to enlarge time contained in that section was by virtue of the proviso that the Court may, upon good cause shown and upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit, from time to time postpone the day fixed under section 92 for payment to the defendant. The day fixed is a day within 6 months from the date of declaring in Court the amount due. It cannot be suggested that the date for payment in this case was a day fixed under section 92. Therefore the power of enlarging time vested in the Court had no application.

In these circumstances their Lordships held that the decree of the joint Judge was erroneous and it should be reversed and that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

TAIT'S "DIAMOND PALACE."

Conviction Reversed.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandarvakar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, the case of H. Horoweitz, Manager of Tait's Diamond Palace, came on in revision. Horoweitz was convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Acton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on 9th November last, of attempting to cheat W. A. S. Benson, Government Surveyor, by selling to him on 22nd October last, a ring as nine-carat gold, which as a matter of fact it was not, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60. Mr. Rustom Wadia, with Mr. K. N. Koyaji, appeared for the accused : Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar : What have you got to say to the conviction, Mr. Chaubal ?

Mr. Chaubal : I am yet to know, my Lord, whether there is anything the matter with the conviction.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the judgment of the Court, observed that the Judges were unable to accept the conclusion arrived at by the learned Magistrate. That conclusion was no doubt one of fact ; and under ordinary circumstances the Appellate Court was both to interfere in its Revisional Jurisdiction with a conviction based on the Lower Court's appreciation of evidence from which it could be legally inferred that the accused knew that the ring was not what it purported to be. On a view most favourable to the prosecution, the circumstances disclosed in the case were of an aquivocal character ; there the principle of law was applicable that between two conflicting inferences drawable either of guilt or innocence that of innocence must be preferred. Accused became manager of the firm in July 1906, whereas the ring formed part of a stock, which had arrived from Europe sometime before that, while there was another manager in charge. To put a "yellow" ticket on goods of nine-carat gold, was the practice of the firm ; the ring sold to the complainant was so ticketted. Accused was not present when the ring was sold : when complainant returned after the sale and talked to the clerk who had sold him the ring, the clerk asked the accused, who inquired about the ticket. The Magistrate had inferred "Dishonesty" against the accused, mainly from the fact that no invoice, in which the ring in question was included, was produced. On the evidence for the prosecution, however, it was established that the invoice, along with others, had been returned, before the commission of the alleged offence, to the head-office in Paris. On the ground that the accused did not make the representation, knowing that the ring was not nine-carat, accused's conviction was reversed ; he was acquitted ; and his fine ordered to be refunded.

ORDER FOR PERRETT'S BAIL.

Yesterday in the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, appeared Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. K. N. Koyaji, and presented an appeal on behalf of T. W. Perrett for admission. Mr. Wadia moved for the papers, and for the enlargement of his client on bail. On 29th January last, Perrett had been convicted on three charges of abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of three separate items : Rs. 3,654 on 29th May last ; Rs. 3,701 on 11th June ; and Rs. 6,615 on 25th June, the property of J. G. White and Company contractors for the electric traction and tramway extension in Bombay, in whose service he had been employed as an Assistant Superintendent, under the orders of Mr. Reginald Tyler, the Construction Superintendent. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, who tried him, sentenced him on each of the three charges to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the last sentence to run concurrently. He was also fined Rs. 500 in each case, making Rs. 1,500 in all ; in default of his payment of the whole amount he was further sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Aggrieved and dissatisfied by the conviction and sentence, Perrett appealed on the following grounds, among others ; there was no evidence to bring the charges home to him. In relying upon the calculations made by Mr. Walker, who succeeded Mr. Tyler as Construction Superintendent, the Magistrate was in the wrong. Mr. Walker had no personal knowledge of the operations carried on during Perrett's term of office ; he joined the service after Perrett had left it. Mr. Walker's admission had been overlooked by the Magistrate, *viz.*, that he had never satisfied himself by a personal inspection of excavations that the depth and width of the operations carried out and that he (Mr. Walker) was not prepared to swear that they had not been considerably more than what he guessed them to be from his own method of working. The Magistrate had ignored the fact that the Sectional Officers were responsible for the receipt of the materials and not Perrett himself in his capacity of Assistant Superintendent. Another of Mr. Walker's admission was ignored by the Magistrate : That in working five sections it was impossible for Perrett to be present at all five sections at once. Yet another fact was ingored. After Perrett had left service the chits for the materials received were missing. Mr. Crosky, Assistant Engineer in the service of J. G. White & Company took away with him according to Mr. Walker's evidence, a number of papers, and that he expected the contractor's chits from London. Though demanded, these chits were never produced in the trial. Even the reports of Sectional Officers were missing, which showed gross negligence on the part of superior officers. It was not Perrett's duty to interfere in any way with the orders of supply of mrterials and so forth. The appeal was admitted by the Judges, who made an order admitting Perrett to bail : his own recognisances of Rs. 5,000 and his sureties of Rs. 5,000. Papers were called for.

POLICE COURT.

DISOBEDIENCE OF A SHIP-CAPTAIN'S ORDERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. N. W. S. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Storey, Master of the Steamer Rahimani, charged Mr. J. C. Scot, Chief Officer of the same vessel with refusing to obey lawful orders. On the 31st January last when the steamer was at Jeddah the accused absented himself without leave, and when told it was not a right thing to do, he told the Captain not to be childish. On the 7th instant when the steamer was at Basorah, the accused also refused to carry out the orders of the Captain when the latter put him on certain duty. He was thereupon placed in the cabin until the steamer arrived in Bombay harbour and the complaint was made. After recording evidence, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 12, equivalent to his two day's wages. The accused was acquitted in regard to the charge of absence without leave on 31st January last. As an inquiry was made at Jeddah by the authorities there to whom the complaint was made, his Worship therefore would not go into that matter.

A "NOTES and Queries" contributor relates that, on looking over a collection of menu cards, he saw one dated February 30, 1904. This was an error, he thought, but he found that it was quite correct. The dinner was given on board the Pacific steamer "Siberia," while crossing from Yokohama to San-Francisco. A day is gained between Japan and America, and as the event happened on this occasion at the end of February, leap-year, the date February 30, "although unconventional, was quite legitimate."

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY

BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX,
Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.
[COPYRIGHT.]

CHAPTER XXV.—WHICH CONCERNS A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Bob made his way back to Staples' Inn that night in a state of mind bordering on elation. He felt he had gone far towards establishing the innocence of his friend. He had welded many of the links in the chain of evidence, but still it was not complete. There was one missing yet, perhaps two; and one of these the most important of all, and he was at a loss how to fill them in.

He lit his lamp, filled his pipe, sank into his easy chair, and gave himself up to thought.

He had a hard nut to crack, he new it. But it was not the first he had faced and overcome, and in the present case he was not going to own himself beaten without a fair fight.

He had sat over an hour without moving, save to re-fill and light his pipe, when with a sigh he exclaimed :

"By Jove ! I'll do it. It may lead to nothing, but at any rate it can do no harm ; and I suppose he can't very well refuse to see me," and with this determination he went off to bed.

By eleven o'clock the next morning he was in Broad-st., at the offices of Arthur Inwood, asking if he had arrived.

He had known him in a casual way for some time as Roy's friend ; but had never been intimate with him. The two men had little in common.

Inwood was a society man in the true sense of the term ; Mackinlay was the reverse. He ignored and looked down on society with a big S., and found no pleasure in it. He was a relic of the old and true Bohemianism that now exists only in the memories of men well past their prime, and in novels. Gatherings of richly gowned women, and well-groomed men who herded together apparently for the sole object of their names appearing in the fashionable papers, bored him to extinction, and he would have none of them.

He much prefered his own little club in a back lane off the Strand, where every member had something to his credit in the way of letters, art, or the drama, before he was accorded the open sesame, and for this reason Mackinlay and the Inwoods had never been intimate, and his name was not on the visiting list at Cumberland Terrace.

Poor Helene would have shuddered in her pretty French way at Bob's get-up. His slouch hat and brown velveteen jacket and waistcoat would have given her the horrors. For a man to be acceptable to her he must have been dressed with care, in up-to-date fashion, well loved. well-shod, and exquisitely neat; she could not and would not recognise a sloven; and, truth to tell, Bob was a sloven, at any rate, in dress.

In reply to his inquiry, "Mr. Inwood was there, and would be glad to know his business." This was not encouraging.

"Tell him I should like a few moment's conversation with him on a very important matter, and I will not keep him long," said Bob.

A few minutes later and he was shown into the private room. Inwood was seated at his table but on Bob's entrance rose and bowed stiffly.

"You wished to see me, Mr. Mackinlay, I understand? But I might ask you to be as brief as possible as I am very busy this morning.

"Mr. Inwood, I have come to you to ask you one question in connection with what took place at your house some time ago, replied Bob, ignoring the gratuitous information.

"Then I can save you further trouble. The matter is out of my hands. I may say I have nothing further to do with it.

"Pardon me, next to your—our mutual friend, Royston, you have everything to do with it. I do not wish to be in any way aggressive and I cannot think how, after the first shock is over, you maintain the same attitude you took on the discovery of the terrible wrong done you. One moment, pray, as Inwood was about to speak "I can quite understand that on the spur of the moment when you saw Royston in the hands of the police, having been found leaving your house in a suspicious manner, you should have acted in the way you did, though the question of theft is beyond my comprehension, you having made him, practically a gift of the money only an hour or two previously."

"And how do you come by this information ?" asked Inwood sharply. "It looks to me as if you were in communication with the man, and were aiding him in evading justice, in which case Mr. MacKinlay, let me remind you, you are an accessory after the fact, and liable to stand in the dock beside him when he is at last brought to judgment."

Bob saw at once he had made a slip, but his nerves were in first-rate order, and without a change on his face, he answered instantly :

"I can give you my word of honour I know no more than you do where Roy Royston is."

"No more than I do !" and Inwood laughed quietly; and Bob was uncertain whether the man before him had not discovered something.

But keeping his doubts to himself, he continued :

"But this is not what I came to see you about. I am here to ask you a simple question. When the police took the matter in hand did they discover in the room, or on the premises, any finger prints ? You would not mind telling.

"As I said before the matter is not in my hands, but in those of the police, and the Crown will prosecute. Besides, what need is there of finger prints ? The murderer was caught red-handed, and, but for the stupidity of the constable would by this time have been tried, condemned, hanged, and buried, and the world would have been well rid of a villain," said Inwood in cutting, sharp accents.

His visitor had great difficulty in preserving his calmness. His face reddened and his hands twiched, but by an effort he regained possession of himself and said quietly :

"You seem to forget the very English axiom that a man is innocent till he is proved guilty and this still remains for you to do. Mr. Inwood, But you have not yet answered my question. Were there any finger prints discovered ?"

"And I am not going to answer it. The whole matter is repulsive to me, and I do not intend to enter into it. If you want any information there is Scotland Yard where you can apply, and the authorities will no doubt tell you what they think advisable without your taking up my time and cross-questioning me in this unwarrantable manner. Good morning."

"Then you refuse to give me any information ?"

"I do. And let me tell you, I think it highly suspicious your coming to me in this way."

"Pray don't trouble yourself about that. I am quite able to take care of myself. But I would ask you to consider a moment. You have displayed a strange and unaccountably sudden animosity against a man who for years—since your boyhood, in fact—had been your bosom friend, who has never done you a single wrong, and who, moreover, was at one time engaged to your late wife."

"Ah !" exclaimed his hearer, and his face grew more cruel and relentless. But Bob, not noticing the interruption, continued :

"You knew of his temporary financial difficulties, and with apparent generosity came to his aid, only a few hours later to use this generosity as a weapon against him. Why you should thus have treated the man you had hitherto trusted to the fullest extent heaven knows, I don't. But this I do know, even in the face of the seemingly irrefutable evidence against him, the man is innocent, and you—you know it too. The matter is one for your own conscience, and that conscience, I rejoice, is not mine."

"Mr. Mackinlay, you ought to have gone on the stage," sneered Inwood, "or to the Bar. Such talents as yours are being wasted. Now leave my office, though to tell the truth, I am not sorry you have come, since you have given a clue the police may be able to turn to account. Go."

Without another word Bob left the room. He felt he had done no good, but in a measure had given himself away. In the street he stood some minutes in doubt, and then hailing a hansom drove straight to Scotland Yard, and inquired for Inspector Desborough.

He was in and Bob was at once shown up to his room.

After shaking hands with him he went direct to the point.

"I have come, Desborough," he said, "to ask you a straight-forward question in connection with the Cumberland Terrace affair."

"What ? Does that interest you ?"

"Greatly. Because in my opinion you are after the wrong man."

"You think so ? Well, the matter is not in my hands, and I am not competent to speak judicially about it, but I admit I think there are some curious features in connection with it."

"Just so. Now I want to know whether there were any finger marks discovered at the house at the time of the murder for we'll take it that it was murder. You can tell me that without disclosing professional secrets."

"Yes, there were, and they were photoed at the time."

"Splendid. Would it be asking too much to let me see the copies ?"

"I'm afraid I can't oblige you now ; the man who has the case in hand is away, but when he comes back I could get them and bring them round to you. I don't know why you want them, but presume you would not make a wrong use of them."

"I want them so that I may bring home the crime to the murderer."

"Really ? I wonder what you will be taking in hand next, Mr. Mackinlay. We fellows here will have to look to our laurels," laughed the inspector.

"Oh, I shall not interfere with you, but when a hanging matter rests on the name of a friend, and one sees a way of wiping it out and re-instating him, then I don't think I am to be blamed if I do the best I can for him, eh?

"Certainly not, and I wish you all success. You'll be in this evening if I look round ?"

"Yes, any time after seven," and Bob took his leave.

It was past eight when Desborough arrived at Staples Inn, bringing with him a brown paper parcel.

"There they are, Mr. Makinlay, and very good copies too, but I find I shall have to take them back with me, as they are wanted."

On the table were lying several photos, to an ordidary person mere smudges, but to an expert pieces of evidence against which there was no gainsaying.

"Help yourself, Inspector, there's whiskey and soda, or water if you prefer it, while I have a look at these."

Bob undid the parcel, and took the contents, three mounted photos, closer to the lamp.

He had scarcely glanced at them when he threw them down with an exclamation of angry disappointment.

Desborough turned his head, and watched him.

"What's the matter, Mr. Mackinlay ? Aren't they clear enough ?"

"Clear enought to show me I've wasted all my time, and done no good," and then as a sudden thought struck him, "by Jove, no. It cuts both ways, I never thought of that."

"What do you mean ? I don't understand."

"I don't suppose you do, and I don't want you to, yet 'Wait a little longer, Loo'—or Desborough, and I may have something to tell you."

"And you can't tell me anything now ?"

"No, except that I thought I had got hold of the man you want, and I've made a mistake after all, and he has nothing to do with it. But these impressions will help me in another way."

"If you people are going to rely on them as being the finger marks of the murderer, who you say is my friend Royston, and I show you his marks are quite different, where will you be then, my friend ? Eh ?"

"You forget. It does not require finger marks to prove that he was in the house at the time" laughed Desborough. 'But the question we want answered now is, where is he now ?"

At that moment there was a double knock at the door, and a letter fell through the slit. Bob picked up, and saying "Excuse me," opened it, threw the envelope on the table, and after a momentary glance and an exclamation of surprise, thrust it into his pocket, continuing :

"Ah, yes, where is he ?" And then went off on an entirely different subject in a joking manner, and did not again refer to the object of the Inspector's visit.

As Desborough walked home that night he said to himself :

"He's a rum 'un. And deeper than most. The way he changed was odd. I'd have liked to have known what was in that letter."

(*To be continued.*)

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UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay :—

Nizamabad, Permabomed Palamber Kakamulnarai House Mahilanavanajor ; Bhadohi, Nabibux Karkhana Pianan Manglikebondori Chakalpora ; Viramgam, Joosaph Hawi Abdulraheman Juna Bhutti ; Bharatpur City, Phinsa Khojamohla ; Bybeardat Barsi, Shanker Walah Radhooduradi c/o Esebabhai ; Cutch Mandvi, Gordhan Gopalji ; Parbhani, Daujath Mamtra ; Mangalorekna, Joosufsage ; Multan City, Sitaram Asanand Galikaunla House Jajjiwandass New Hotel ; Chital, The present ; Teni E. I., Tazamulhussean Manglulpir Berar, Chunilal Olhacdas ; Islampur (Sat) Gainashet Dangas Karkhara Gawales wadi, Delhi, Jeejeebboy Hormasjee ; Belgaum, Fransis and Co ; Jamnagar, Santidaso Bhagwanjee Tramba Kanta Dhanjee Shop ; Malkapur, Bld., Bapurao c/o Kolatkar Pleader; Suriawan, Jainarainsingh Kohorbaralane three Nayachapra.

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"For many years I suffered severely from indigestion and biliousness," said Mrs. Cator. "After meals I was sick and dizzy and had such violent pains in the stomach that I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, and would lie on the floor, rolling and writhing in agony. All sorts of foods were distasteful, and brought on sickness. The attacks became so bad that I thought it would be a relief to die, for life was a misery. I was dreadfully weak and thin, and my breath was very short. Even in bed I could get no rest when the attacks came on ; and in the morning I awoke weary and unrefreshed.

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"Bombay Gazette," 28th March, 1907.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAR. 28, 1907.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

WE are sorry to find that, in certain quarters, instead of remembering that the election of members to the Municipal Corporation was intended to bring about the return of the best men, the more effectually to secure the true interests of the ratepayers and property-owners of the City, writers and speakers make more than enough of the fight between the two parties of Justices and not enough of the Corporation as a whole—in which Justices' representatives are proportionately fewer than the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons. It is true that the rival leaders are Justices' representatives and that being so it is but natural that undue importance is being attached to the Justices' section in the Corporation. We do not suppose that either leader will permit himself to be influenced by the ravings of excited partisans outside. They must, and inevitably will, permit themselves to be guided by the best traditions of the Municipality and of the City and aim at performing the duties of their positions economically and efficiently. We have seen the fear expressed that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, having been severely handled by the Caucus and having now behind him a majority of the members of the Corporation, will take advantage of the position to ride rough-shod over all opponents and persistently and systematically to obstruct all business brought forward by Caucus members.

We say at once that we do not believe it. Sir Pherozeshah has undoubtedly been an offender in the delivery of long speeches—verbal cataracts, someone termed them—and now and again he may have appeared to assume a dictatorial manner, but what legal practitioner does not? His very profession induces the habit. That he is vengeful we disbelieve, and we scarcely think it necessary to remind him that besides representing those who condemn the Caucus and all its ways, he was assisted at the poll by citizens who voted the "whole ticket" with the exception that they substituted his name for that of Mr. Wahed and among them are men who will expect of him as faithful and loyal representation as of any other body of his supporters. We have heard it said that he will devote himself more vigorously to lashing his opponents than to studying what is best for the City; but the idea may be at once dismissed. He will treat courteously those who extend civility to him, for it would be a sorry culmination of a long municipal career to sacrifice municipal interests to the gratification of personal animosity. Although Sir Pherozeshah has been a terrible sinner upon occasion in the verbose expression of his views, we think but few doubt his sincerity and integrity of purpose and we trust he will use his utmost influence to help to stifle the angry feeling which has been aroused outside and threatens to reflect itself within the walls of the Council Chamber. We do not want prolonged jobations such as shake the roof of the Congress pandal. What the Corporation requires in order to raise itself in public respect is very much less talk and more work. Sir Pherozeshah has not been the only offender. There have been others, less capable men, who have wasted much more time than they have devoted to any good purpose. That is a practice which should be rigorously suppressed. We do not want the Council Hall to become either a bear-garden or a monkey-house, and if the rival leaders do their duty by the city they struggled so keenly to represent the situation will be saved.

But we fear we are anticipating events a little, considering that Sir Pherozeshah and several of his most prominent followers are to take part, on Wednesday next, in a meeting of protest against "the action of certain officials." The views of the promoters of that meeting have already been conveyed to Government and no good purpose can be served by expressing similar views in less temperate language, before the crowd of students and disinterested persons who will assemble to hoot and yell and disseminate half-truths if not utter falsehoods. The ill-feeling, which Independents profess to disapprove as strongly as the Caucus, will not be allayed but greatly intensified by Wednesday's declamations and there can be no doubt that the former were ill-advised in agreeing to associate themselves with this meeting. If Sir Pherozeshah is the leader of men we believe him to be we would appeal to him to use his influence towards abandoning the idea and confining the question at issue to the consideration of those whom it concerns. No mass meeting in this country can be expected to give an intelligent expression of opinion on a subject of the kind and we cannot but condemn the proposal to stir them up to the point of passing a resolution whose merits they are incapable of understanding. What the constituencies expect of the men they have returned to office is that as soon as the cases in the Court are all concluded, the hatchet shall be buried and the representatives of all parties shall join together to safeguard the public health and carry into effect those improvements which are so necessary to the well-being of the city. Those are the ends for which local self-government was instituted and the members of the Corporation, who lend themselves to the ventilation of petty personal jealousies and neglect the duties for which they are elected, will be traitors to the constituency which returned them and deserving the execration of all right-thinking men.

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The Mohammedan World of To-day. ONE of the most remarkable things in history is the rapidity with which the conquering hordes of Islam overran the greater part of the then civilized world within a few years of the foundation of their religion. Another equally marvellous thing is the introduction of Islam by Arab traders into the remote islands of the Eastern Archipelago during the middle ages, and a third matter for surprise is the extraordinary expansion of the Moslem faith in Africa during the 19th century. There can be few students of history, still less ordinary men of the world, who have not been moved to wonder when for the first time confronted with these significant events. This must be largely because the prospect of Islam in her decline has not prepared the mind for the revelation of her pristine vigour and because people do not realise that proselytysing zeal, such as Africa is still subject to at the hands of Moslems, is not necessarily incompatible with a low state of morality and social organisation. A most absorbing work with the title of our heading has recently been published by the heads of some Christian Missionary associations, and as the Missionary generally comes to closer quarters with the people whom he is trying to convert than either Officials or merchants, we may expect, and are not disappointed, to find here a faithful picture of the present state of Islam society throughout the world and to learn how and with what consequences the religion of Mohammed has been introduced into countries so diverse and so scattered. We must premise, what is usually granted without demur, that there is little real diversity in Islam herself; that religion so regulates and permeates custom and society that the same social organisation and defects are likely to be shared by races who, though extremely diverse in origin and culture, are united by the common bond of devotion to Allah and his prophet. Thus, if there exist in Arabia and the home countries of Islam any social characteristics inimical to progress, the same may be expected of Sumatra and Socoto.

The inhabitants of Arabia are still intensely ignorant and immoral. Polygamy is common and divorce hopelessly easy. The whole country is in a state of great unrest and hatred of the Turk may shortly lead to important developments. In some parts of the interior the superstitions are of the grossest, while in southern Arabia there is a growing infidelity. The Wahabi reform movement has effected little lasting good and, in short, we may say that Islam has lamentably failed to raise the people. "There is no better polemic against Islam than a presentation of the present intellectual, social, and moral condition of Arabia. Cradled at Mecca, fostered at Medina, and reformed in the Nejd, the creed of Islam has had indisputable possession of the peninsula since its birth." The tree planted by the Prophet has grown with wild freedom and brought forth fruit after its kind, with the result that morality is on a low plane, conscience is petrified and illiteracy is all but universal. It is only of Oman and of that part of Arabia adjoining the Persian Gulf, where British influence has permeated, that better things can be predicted. But however it might be to the advantage of Arabia to come for a season under the administration of a civilising Western Power, it is unlikely that, even were the occasion presented, either France or England or Germany would willingly undertake a task so thankless and so stupendously difficult. In the neighbouring countries of Syria and Palestine, where about a quater of the population is Christian, the social condition of the Moslems is below that of the Christians and far from ideal. They are handicapped by early marriages, and the degradation of women causes the refining influence of home life to be absent. Little has been done in the way of education and the belief in fate is an obstacle to exertion. Here also discontent with the Turkish *regime* is growing, and it would be an unspeakable boon to Syria were history to repeat itself and this tract of country to be once again annexed to Egypt. In Egypt the Moslems have greatly advanced in knowledge and intellectual pursuits under British rule during the last twenty years, but social conditions have unfortunately undergone very little change. "With few exceptions the women are either the slaves or the playthings of the men, and oftenest by far the former." A prominent Moslem has declared that not more than five per cent of Mohammedans retain the first wife to the day of her death. Divorces are as frequent as ever they were, but in fewer cases is there plurality of wives. Justice can very seldom be got from the *kadi* by a divorced woman, unless she has powerful friends to help her, and political considerations have prevented any adequate reform of the *kadi's* courts by the present rulers. Still there are liberal movements afoot and if the efforts of the late Grand Mufti are followed by others, Islam in Egypt may be partially reformed from within, though nothing short of a complete social transformation will really suffice and experience would scarcely warrant us in regarding this as possible. In Turkey, although proselytizing by other religions is forbidden by law there is less fanaticism than among most Arab communities, and there is also less vice. In the towns the social conditions are bad enough but in the country districts concubinage and polygamy are rare, and the Turkish agriculturist is perhaps a higher class of being than the average Moslem in other countries, although man for man the Egyptian *fellah* is more industrious and the Indian Mussalman more educated. As regards the Indian Moslems, they are probably the least unprogressive of all, but it is only within the last quarter of a century that Indian Mussalmans have been making efforts, by such agencies as the Anjuman-i-Islam to come abreast of their Hindu fellow-subjects. Again, a broad and liberalizing movement such as the New Islam inaugarated by Sir Syed Ahmed would be impossible under present conditions in most Moslem countries.

In Persia, for instance, education generally leads to sufism or free thought and no hopeful movements in favour of social regeneration have yet arisen. And yet there is no Moslem country which suffers more from social vices. Polygamy and divorce reign in Persia and a woman has practically no social rights. Husbands seem to possess something of the *patria potestas* of the Romans, and while a man may, under certain circumstances, murder his wife with impunity, she is liable to be crucified and strangled for murdering him. Marriages are too early entered into and the unspeakably vicious system of temporary marriages receives religious sanction. In Persia immorality and illiteracy go hand-in-hand and lying has been elevated to the dignity of a fine art. Baluchistan, where Islam was introduced within forty years of the Hegira, must be one of the most immoral countries in the world. It would be difficult to find anywhere a society equally degraded. The condition of affairs in Afghanistan is somewhat better. Among the Moslem countries where Islam is of later growth we may mention China—the great exception to the rule—in that the Mohammedans have become so assimilated to the people of the country that the particular social system of Islam is scarcely in evidence at all; North-West Central Africa, where Paganism has been overthrown by Islam with tremendous cruelty and the virile Hausa people have been corrupted by the introduction of a vicious social system; and finally Sumatra where the pagan and cannabalistic Bataks that have become Moslems (*i.e.*, about seven-eighths of the population) have achieved material improvement at the cost of the lowering of the status of their women, and cannot, even to this day, outside the districts where the civilising agency of the Dutch government makes itself felt, boast of as high a level of intelligence as the pagan community by their side. This summary, brief and incomplete as it is, is enough to show that Islam when left to itself has been, at least during modern times, inimical to social and intellectual progress. It is only where, as in India and Egypt, pressure has been exerted from outside, that Moslems have bestirred themselves to cast off the sloth of ages and have begun the by no means simple task of adapting themselves to modern conditions. From these centres of light the movement may be expected to extend to the more backward countries. If they will not receive the seed, their political absorption is inevitable.

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Danger of Gas-lit Trains. THE large number of disastrous train collisions which have occurred during the last few months, and the frequency with which the *debris* catches fire, often causing a veritable holocaust, in which the injured are burnt to death before they can be rescued, calls attention to the cause of these terrible conflagrations. The various Board of Trade inquiries have resulted in the conviction than an important contributor to these calamities is the use of gas in the lighting of the carriages. This fact was particularly brought out in the enquiry into the circumstances of the Grantham disaster last September, when the wrecked train was soon enveloped in flames, and the work of rescuing the injured had to be all but suspended, sufferers being left to their fate. Fire almost equally baffled the rescuers at the disasters at Witham, on the Great Eastern Railway; and at Aylesbury on the Great Central; in which it was obvious that the gas lighting in the carriages was the cause of the debris catching fire. As a result the Great Eastern Railway have now abandoned gas lighting in their long distance trains, and have adopted electric lighting instead. In India, where the distances are so much greater than at Home, and wayside help often *nil*, it is even more desirable that electricity be substituted for gas. Lieutenant-Colonel Von Donop, the Board of Trade Inspector, who conducted the enquiry into the cause of the Grantham Disaster, states in his official report: "With regard to the fire amongst the vehicles at the bottom of the Embankment, it was impossible to obtain any definite evidence as to how it originated: it also may have been due to fire from the engine, but from the suddenness with which the fire broke out and from the fierceness with which it burnt, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that it was more probably due to an escape of the gas with which these vehicles were lighted. In any case, it seems certain that its intensity was considerably increased from that cause, and I consider that this accident points, as previous accidents have already done, to the unsuitability of gas as an illuminant for railway vehicles."

⁂ TO-MORROW, being Good Friday, will be observed as a holiday in this office. There will therefore be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday morning. The *Overland Summary* and the *Weekly Budget* will be issued as usual in time for the out-going mail.

CHAPTER XXV of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way," by William le Queux, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi on the morning of the 26th instant:—The same Co.'s s. s. Semiramis, which left Bombay on the 22nd inst, at 4 p. m, arrived at Aden at daybreak yesterday, the 27th instant.

MR. BROWNING, Commissioner of Allahabad, who arrived at Cawnpore in connection with the unveiling ceremony of the Queen's Statue by the Lieutenant-Governor, which takes place to-day, visited the Government District High School on Monday afternoon.

A SPORTSMAN who had a five-pound note stolen from him a few months ago, says the "Tatler," received the following letter the other day:—"Dear sir,—I stoled your money. Remorse naws my conshence, and I send you a soverign. When remorse naws agin I will send you some more.—Tip O'Rary."

AN interesting departure in the way of prizes for industry and progress in elementary schools is about to be made by the Wiltshire County Education Committee. The schools are to be divided into groups, and to the schools showing the best results a small school library will be presented. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £350.

A WOMAN named Bianca Theresa, carrying a "baby," has been arrested in France for smuggling contraband goods. She excited the suspicions of a Custom House officer by her excessive corpulence, and an examination disclosed that she was "built up" of packets of tobacco, cigarettes and matches. The "baby" was a cardboard figure filled with tobacco.

THE Bishop of Birmingham is urging the incumbents in his diocese to insure against liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act. They will be liable, he says, not only for their domestic servants but also for parochial nurses, mission women, lay readers, and all others—including, possibly, their assistant clergy—whom they employ at salaries of less than £250 a year.

AN American magazine, in an article on the sons of the United States Presidents, shows that only twenty-one sons of Presidents reached manhood, and that all except two or three became well-known citizens. All these sons led lives that were creditable to their country and to their parentage, creating a record difficult to surpass among the sons of Americans in other classes.

SIR GEORGE and Lady Maud Warrender have bought the house in Great Cumberland-place which belonged to the late Lord Templemore. This house is a large one, and in former days boasted some beautiful pictures, among others, portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds. These are now the property of the present peer, and are at Dunbrody Park, his place in Ireland. Lady Maud Warrender is a niece of Victoria Lady Templemore.

MISS CAROLINE BIRLEY, whose death at the age of fifty-six is announced, has left to the British Museum a portion of her valuable collection of fossils. Miss Birley developed a taste for geology in her youth, and subscribed to the "Geological Magazine" from its first publication in 1864. She attended every meeting of the British Association from 1887 onwards. In spite of delicate health, she was indefatigable in her favourite pursuit, spending much time in collecting in Denmark, the Faroe Islands, the Tyrol, France, Algiers, Egypt, Canada, and South Africa, and identifying her specimens on her return. She wrote a number of delightful books for children.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

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Explanatory. The gentleman who has written to the *Bombay Gazette* under the pseudonym of "a Plague Expert" has very much misunderstood me. He criticizes my remarks last week about inoculation on the assumption that I was expressing my own views. As the head-line might have shown, I was giving "the Indian View of Inoculation." It was not I who had undertaken to say that the plague prophylactic sowed the seeds of diseases, but what I did say was that such was the prevalent opinion even among educated natives. Speaking for myself, I rather observed that if the serum were really as effective and about as infallible as vaccine, and if government are convinced of its efficacy, they might make inoculation compulsory, and save the people in spite of themselves. I may repeat what I have said before, that the column placed at my disposal is not devoted exclusively to the airing of my individual opinions. I consider it an important part of my duty to act as a medium through which the thoughts, the sentiments and even the prejudices of Indians, irrespective of their intrinsic value, may be made known to the public. It is an advantage to know what they are, while the channels through which they may be known, especially by the European community, are not so many. If it were known, for instance, that one of the reasons operating against inoculation in the minds of many of my countrymen is a fear of its after effects, men like the Plague Expert might devise means for re-assuring them on the point. I may go in myself for inoculation any day, as I have done before, though, as a layman, I may be excused from sharing all the enthusiasm felt for it by a professional.

The Lascars and their "Friends." The Lascars must take care. Those who posed not so very long ago as their friends are ever on the watch to discover any flaw, however minute, in their conduct or character and to magnify it for the edification of the world. They are eagerly awaiting any excuse which their ingenuity or imagination might suggest for the war of extermination planned by them against this meritorious class of people. At first they pursued their object in the guise of benefactors, pleading ostensibly for the health and comfort of these men. The Lascars, however, having scented danger almost intinctively, were alarmed at their attentions, and piteously begged to be left alone. They sent a petition to Parliament praying for salvation from these friends, saying in their own unsophisticated language—"Their benevolence is our bane, their philantrophy is fatal!" Even since the tactics of Mr. Havelock Wilson and his little band in Parliament were exposed before a Royal Commission, they have been forced to throw off their mask, and have now been resorting to direct attacks upon the native seamen, whenever they can get a chance. A question was lately put in the House of Commons inquiring whether the Lascars employed on the S. S. Imperatrix, which was wrecked on the coast of Crete, were not so panic stricken that they were with difficulty kept in order by their officers. It was replied on behalf of Government that they had received no information on the point, and it was curtly added that there were many instances on record of conspicuous gallantry at sea on the part of Lascars. It has been proved again and again that the Indian crew, who have been pursuing the hereditary calling for which they are eminently fitted with great credit to themselves, are not mere fair-weather sailors. Even if in an exceptional instance they were found unequal to the exigencies of a perilous situation, it would be most unfair and ungenerous to condemn the whole class as unseaworthy. It would be most unpatriotic, withal, from an imperial point of view, as the removal of the lascars would mean principally the employment of foreigners as sailors in the British Marine. It may be observed in passing that the crew of the "Imperatrix," like that of all other Austro-Lloyd steamers, must have consisted of foreigners, excepting, perhaps, a few Indians employed as firemen. The P. and O. have all along been the largest employers of Lascars and they have been fully satisfied with the faithful and efficient service rendered by them in all weathers.

The Parsis and their Mother-Tongue. There is an a Association for the Promotion of the Well-being of the Parsis. In a leisure moment it occurred to some of the members to start the question as to whether Parsi children were not introduced to a study of English at schools at too early an age, to the neglect of the vernacular, and whether they should not be confined exclusively to a study of their mother-tongue up to a certain vernacular standard. Hereupon, the members were divided into two opposite camps, the *pros* and *cons* were discussed with animation and some acrimony *ad nauseam*, and it was ultimately resolved by a majority of votes that it was not desirable to commence English until the fourth vernacular standard was reached. The defeated party has revived the question, and the battle has commenced again! The resolution appears to be in conformity with the rule laid down by the Educational Department for the city of Bombay. If it had been a departure from that rule, no effect could have been given to it in public institutions, save in the unlikely even of its being accepted by Government. It is also perfectly clear that whatever the pronouncement of this Society may be, it cannot be binding upon private schools, where the managers are free to follow their own course of study. It cannot, therefore, have anything more then an academic interest. I should think that school managers are the persons who are chiefly and primarily interested in the question, and it might have been supposed that they would have moved in the matter, if they had seen the necessity, without waiting for what a knot of earnest and amiable gentlemen had to say about it.

Anglo-Mania. There is no doubt that in this city Parsis and Hindus alike are in a very great hurry to teach English. There is no doubt that the vernaculars are generally neglected, and the educated classes murder their mother tongue by speaking and writing it incorrectly, and by freely interlarding their speech with English words and phrases. The Parsis, with their ready assimilation of European ways and manners, are the greatest offenders in this respect, and they have never cared to attain even a moderate degree of proficiency in the language which was adopted by their forefathers when they found an asylum in Gujerat. I am not, however, of opinion that things will mend very much by deferring the study of the English alphabet and primer for a certain period. The complaint will not be remedied by setting up an arbitrary limit in the school curriculum sacred to the study of the vernaculars. A great deal will depend upon the method of instruction by competent teachers, whether a little elementary English is thrown in or not at a particular period of the child's education. A great deal more will depend upon the continued interest taken by youngsters, of their own accord, in the cultivation of their mother-tongue during the higher school course, as well as in after life. It is the lamentable lack of this interest among educated natives which is deplored by Mr. Patvardhan, a retired educational officer of high degree, in a spirited article contributed to the pages of *Indian Education*. He roundly charges his countrymen with Anglo-mania. "All in English, all through it—English seems to be all in all," he says. He would have the schools guard the pupils "against the blinding effects of the splendour of western literature." He maintains that the ultimate goal of all educationists should be to give all instruction, primary, secondary and collegiate, through the medium of the vernaculars. Although no one will agree with Lord Macaulay in his most contemptuous estimate of the value of oriental lore, it will nevertheless require an abundance of patriotic fervour and enthusiasm to behold in the vernaculars "mines of jewels, both as regards thought and form, imbedded in the cold past, and twinkling in the crowded present." It would, however, be a truly patriotic task for Indians to undertake a critical and scholarly study of the vernaculars, with the object of enriching the indigenous literature, and spreading enlightenment by that means among the millions who, in the words of a Congress orator, "have not been brought under the witchery of the English tongue." This is one form of exalted Swadeshism as distinguished from the pseudo-Swadeshism which alone is rampant. Here is an opportunity for politicians, whose tender hearts are bleeding for the ignorance of the masses, to illumine the darkness. They can do a great deal to strengthen and educate their party, and bring the masses, in course of time, up to the requisite standard of discontent with their lot.

Municipal Baths. The expiring Corporation has sanctioned the constuction of twenty-five bathing places for the poor of the city at a total cost of Rs. 36,000, in round figures. No details are available of the maintenance charges, but we may take it that they will be something above a trifle every year. I doubt whether these baths will do all the good that is promised by their advocates. Granting that they will fulfil all expectations, they will touch but a microscopic fraction of the Great Unwashed of Bombay. They will help to cleanse a portion of the lowest and filthiest class of the population, if they will only overcome their aversion to a good wash and avail themselves of these places. It will be the duty of the municipality to see that its preliminary essay in the direction of personal cleanliness does not fail for want of certain obvious precautions needed to ensure its success. Persons afflicted with sores and skin deseases are most in need of a wash, and yet these are just the people who must not use the baths, lest they infect the healthy. The custodian will have to maintain a strict watch to turn away Lazarus from the door. When the poor are provided with a wash at the expense of the general tax-payer, such of them as are covered with filthy rags should, in the logical sequence of things, be provided with a clean suit of clothes. The cleansing will not be complete otherwise.

DION.

THE WORRIES OF JAIN SADHUS.

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The following letter from the President of the S. S. Jain Conference, Morvi-Kathiawar, has been sent to the Collector of Customs, Bombay:—

SIR,—I, on behalf of the S. S. Jain Conference, feel constrained to approach your honour on behalf of our Sadhus (spiritual guides and religious preachers) with the following prayer in the hope that it will receive the attention it deserves.

Our prayer is in regard to the manner in which our Sadhus are treated by the Customs authority at Virumgam and surrounding frontier of Kathiawar (Line doris). They are put to all sorts of inconvenience and discomfort like ordinary worldly people, no regard being had for the feelings of and the high honour and esteem in which they are held by the whole Jain community.

Be it remembered here that these high personages have renounced the world and as such can have no concern with it, such as may conduce to the spiritual, religious and moral advancement of the community at large.

A few facts regarding their simple yet stern life will, we may be allowed to hope, convince your honour of the utter unwisdom shown in molesting persons, who have no belongings, nothing in the world they can call their own, except a few religious books, garments to cover their bodies in and wooden vessel for holding their food in.

The Jain priests being prohibited from using any conveyance by our religious tenets, have to travel from place to place bare-headed and bare-footed for giving religious lectures. They are also prohibited by the principles of our religion to keep with them any coin or metal.

These holy and devout personages have often to cross the boundaries of Virumgam on their professional preaching tours, but while crossing this boundary their things are inspected with an eye of suspicion and if unfortunately, as it seldom happens, they happen to have about them some new and unused pieces of cloth, or some such dutiable thing, there is no end to their trouble.

Of course, money they cannot keep to pay the Customs, and we also cannot pay for them it being against their religion to make anybody to pay for them.

In short our religious tenets are so strict that we can do nothing else than earnestly requesting your honour to make an exception in favour of our Sadhus by exempting them from inspection, and thus to help rather than hinder the undertaking journeys of our religious priests.

We now beg to leave to conclude with a sincere request to your honour to respect the wishes and feeling of a large community like the Jains by removing the grievance complained against.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and to receive an early and favourable reply.

The following letter from the same source has been sent to the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference, Calcutta:—

SIR,—I have the honour to state that the Jain priests, being prohibited from using any conveyance by our religious tenets, have to travel on foot from place to place throughout India for giving religious lectures to the Jain community. They are also prohibited by the principles of our religion to keep with them any coins or metal.

Under these circumstances they are unable to visit places which are separated by big rivers, as they have got no money to pay the bridge tolls levied for crossing such rivers. We also cannot pay for them these tolls as on such paid tolls, they would not pass the bridge, it being against their religion to make any body to pay for their journey. In short our religious tenets are so strict that we can do nothing else in facilitating their travel on the foot bridges of Railways than requesting the Railway administrations to extend their help towards these pious and religious priests, who have entirely renounced the world for the sake of imparting religious education to our community.

You, I believe know that the Jain community in India can easily afford to pay these tolls for their priests, but they cannot do so according to the principles of their religion, and so it was unanimously resolved in the Sthankwashi Jain Conference held last year in Morvi in which about 5,000 respectable men from different parts of India had congregated, that a request be made to the different Railway administrations in India to help our priests by freely allowing them to pass over their foot bridges without any levy of the usual tolls and in accordance with this resolution we requested the different Railway administrations to show this favour to us, some of them have kindly showed their willingness to do this favour to us, but we are advised that the help from all the railways in India cannot be obtained without invoking the assistance of Railway Conference association in the matter. It is therefore requested that you will kindly advise all Railway administrations in India to do favour to our Jain community which being principally a mercantile, is a traffic giving community to the Railways, by allowing our Sadhus (religious priests) to pass over their foot bridges without the levy of any toll.

Let me again tell you that the Jain community can well afford to pay the tolls, but we are helpless as our priests would not accept such payments for them, they being contrary to their religious vows, and so we are constrained to make this request to you in accordance with resolution passed at the Conference.

WEDDING AT DEHRA DUN.

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On Thursday, the 21st, there was an exceedingly smart and pretty wedding at St. Thomas' Church, when Miss Lewis Hall, daughter of Colonel Lewis Hall (late of the 2nd Gurkhas), Commanding Garhwal Brigade, was married to Captain Harold Campbell, R. E. The officiating clergy were the Rev. R. Pritchard Shaw and the Rev. J. Peake. The Church, which had been beautifully decorated, was literally packed with the many friends of the bride and bridegoom. The bride, who looked charming, wore a gown of soft white satin, with court train of satin and chiffon which was carried by Master Bobin Sorbie in a white sailor suit. The bridesmaids, Miss Mackinnon and Miss C. Selby and four little girls, the Misses Atkinson, (two) McPherson, and Ridgeway wore pretty frocks of white muslin and lace with fichus, broad blue belts and white muslin hats. They carried baskets of pink roses tied with pale blue ribbons, and wore pearl and diamond "Bee" brooches, the gift of the bridegoom. As Captain and Mrs. Campbell came from the vestry an arch of swords was formed the whole way down the aisle to the carriage, which was escorted to and from the Church by six outriders—two R. E. officers from Roorkee, two 9th Gurkhas and two 2nd Gurkhas. Mr. Barton and Mr. Saunders, 2nd Gurkhas, were on the box. All the Gurkha Officers of the 2nd Gurkhas were present, many of whom had known the bride from childhood. After the ceremony a reception for nearly 200 guests was held by Colonel and Mrs. Lewis Hall and many lovely presents were on view. Later in the afternoon Captain and Mrs. Campbell left in a motor for Hardwar, amid showers of rice and rose petals, and hearty cheers. Mrs. Campbell's going-away gown was of grey voile, prettily trimmed with pale green, and she wore a smart French hat of burnt straw with roses and grass. Among the presents were cheques from the parents, from Sir Andrew and Lady Noble, Colonel H. Hall, Mrs. C. B. Judje, Colonel Twigg, 39th G. R., Major and Mrs. Sorbie, R. E., Mr. Atkinson, P. W. D., Major and Mrs. Watson, 2nd Gurkhas, Thomason College Engineering Staff R. E. officers, Roorkee; General Sir Alfred and Lady Gaselee, silver bowl; Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Sandback, antique silver mustard pot; Officers, 2nd Gurkhas, silver salver and cheque; Officers, 9th Gurkhas, silver salver.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

LORD ROSEBERY ISSUES ANOTHER BOMBSHELL.

Gigantic Promises Condemned.

ANTIPATHY TO HOME RULE.

DISAPPOINTMENT AAD REACTION PROPHESIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 26.

Lord Rosebery, presiding at the Liberal League's Council, protested against the present Government's gigantic promises, particularly with reference to Ireland and the House of Lords, which, he said, would result in disappointment and reaction.

The mass of the British people, declared Lord Rosebery, would never tolerate Home Rule.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Situation Intolerable.

SATISFACTION MUST BE OBTAINED.

LONDON, March 26.

M. Pichon, speaking in the Chamber, said that the situation in Morocco was intolerable. Conquest, he declared, was not intended, but satisfaction must be obtained.

The French Chamber unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government's Moroccan policy.

LONDON, March 27.

In his speech in the Chamber. M. Pichon enumerated a long list of grievances against Morocco for which no reparation had been made, including other murders, assaults and obstruction of French commerce.

France now demanded the exemplary punishment of the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp, the payment of compensation to his family, the imprisonment of the Governor of Marrakesh, and the fulfilment of her previous demands.

M. Pichon appealed for common action by all Europeans in Morocco in the face of the most savage and most fanatical of Mussulman populations.

This was manifestly addressed to Germany.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Early Signing Probable.

CHINA AND THE AMIR TO BE CONSULTED.

LONDON, March 26.

The signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which will probably take place at St. Petersburg, is approaching, though delay is possible, since some questions may be referred to the Amir of Afghanistan and the Emperor of China.

THE VISIT OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Entertainment in London.

LONDON, March 26.

At the special invitation of the King, 120 Officers and men of the Russian Squadron have arrived in London, and have been heartily welcomed. They lunched at the Grand Hotel.

The toasts of the Tsar and King Edward were enthusiastically drunk.

THE INDIAN COMMAND.

Extension for Lord Kitchener Wanted.

A PROBABLE CANDIDATE.

LONDON, March 27.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that General Sir Ian Hamilton is strongly backed for the Indian Command, but it is stated that the Government would prefer Lord Kitchener to continue for another two years.

General Sir William Nicholson will replace General Sir Neville Lyttelton in 1908, and General Sir George French will succeed the Duke of Connaught who has been appointed to the new Mediterranean Command.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Political Insanity and Courts-Martial.

LONDON, March 27.

The Russian Duma, by an overwhelming majority, has appointed a Committee to draft a bill for the abolition of summary courts-martial.

M. Stolypin defended them as an exceptional measure, and appealed to the Duma to put an end to the political insanity which rendered them necessary. In the meantime they would only deal with exceptional cases in this way.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Lunacy Commission Appointed.

LONDON Macrh 27.

In the Thaw trial the Court is appointing a Commission of Lunacy to determine Thaw's present condition. The trial is suspended.

KING OF SIAM.

Starts for France.

LONDON, March 27.

Reuter's Agent at Bangkok telegraphs that the King of Siam has started for France.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Anti-Russian Movement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 27.

The Russian Consul at Meshed has sent an Official with Cossack troops to Sabevar where an anti-Russian movement is reported to exist. The Persian authorities are taking measures to suppress the disorders.

LONDON, March 27.

The *Daily Mail's* Teheran correspondent states that a Russian subject has been murdered by the populace of Sahyevad.

ROUMANIAN TROUBLES.

Measures for Alleviating Distress.

LONDON, March 27.

Burning, plundering and rioting continue in many places in Northern Roumania. An impressive scene occurred in the Chamber yesterday when bitter adversaries shook hands and promised to support the Government during the present crisis. Several bills alleviating the distress that prevails among the peasants, abolishing oppressive taxes and restricting the holdings of the Trusts were passed unanimously.

NAVAL ACCIDENT AT CHERBOURG.

Explosion on a Torpedo Boat.

LONDON, March 27.

An explosion has occurred on board a torpedo boat in Cherbourg Harbour in which several men were severely injured.

ARBUTHNOT'S INSOLVENCY.

Reference to Proceedings in England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 27.

In the Arbuthnot's Insolvency Case yesterday afternoon Mr. Adam, the Crown Prosecutor, said that the letter of request from the English Court made no reference to the proceedings of this Court in the insolvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, nor did it ask that the proceedings in this Court should be set aside or invalidated, but only asked the Court to act in aid of the auxiliary to the High Court of Justice in England in certain specified ways mentioned in the letter in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings in England and submitted to the Court that whatever the result of that application might be, some such working arrangement as the one which the Official Assignee had in view was necessary. The Official Assignee had, he learnt, sent certain proposals to the Official Trustee who must have received them in the beginning of last week.The Counsel had cabled him for instruction as to how far he should go, but no reply has as yet been received. With reference to the point urged by Mr. Krishnasami Iyer as to who constituted the partners of Messrs. Macfadyen and Company he would request His Lordship to examine Sir George Arbuthnot and Mr. Young, not with a view to find out whether Mr. Young was a partner or not. That examination would be necessary only if His Lordship considered that it was a point on which his decision would turn. His Lordship intimated that he proposed to pass orders on the application on the re-opening of the Court after the Easter Holidays and directed that a general examination of the insolvents might be proceeded with, as no doubt in the course of that examination the question as to Mr. Young's partnership in the firm of Messrs. Macfadyen and Company, would be elicited.

Mr. James Young, the late firm's Manager in the Marikanave Concession of 5,000 acres in Mysore for sugar cultivation was then examined.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

European Assaulted and Chaprasi Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 27.

There has been a fatal affray in Sejouli in the Bahraich District where a piece of land claimed by a European Estate has been the subject of a long-standing feud. The European Assistant Manager of the Estate on visiting the land in question was attacked and his Chuprasi killed. The Manager had his elephant with him and the *Mahout* scattered the rabble but not before his syce was badly beaten and his pony had been knocked about whilst the hogspear which was carried by the syce was stolen.

When the rabble went after the Manager, he rushed up to them firing his rifle in the air when they bolted. The ringleaders, however, were secured, and police enquiry is proceeding.

NAWAB OF DACCA IN COURT.

Claims of a Conjuror.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Nawab Salimullah of Dacca had a suit against him in the Small Causes Court yesterday in connection with his entertainment of Lord Curzon in 1904. Professor Murteoz the Conjuror agreed to give two entertainments at the Palace on that occasion for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 200 for expenses, but the Nawab had only paid Rs. 250.

After some little discussion it was decreed that the Nawab should pay Rs. 400 towards the claim and Rs. 20 for costs.

DEATH OF PAREKH G. JIVABHOY.

A Kathiawar Benefactor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KUNDLA, March 27.

Parekh Girdharbhoy Jivabhoy, aged 76, died early this morning leaving a large family of sons, grandsons and great grandsons lamenting his loss. Kundla has lost a great and benevolent man. The deceased was known throughout Kathiawar for his liberality, charity and religious works. He has built many wells and caravanearies and he was loving and beloved of all.

Mahajans closed their shops and Masters their schools and the whole town assembled at the cemetery to pray for his eternal rest.

VOLUNTEER REVIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

There has been a marked Volunteer revival in Calcutta and at a largely attended meeting at the Royal Exchange yesterday and influential Standing Committee was formed for the purpose of furthering the Volunteer movement.

VOLUNTEERING DRAWBACKS.

Lack of Appreciation by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, March 27.

Some time last year Sergeant Sack of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers was wounded owing to an accident during target practice at Manora, and he was in consequence unable to attend to his official duties as a Preventive Officer in the Customs Service for about a month. He had to take privilege leave which, it so happened, was due him. At the same time it was apparent to everybody that it was a great disability for a Government servant to be obliged to utilize, during illness caused while on duty as a Volunteer, the leave which had accumulated to his credit as such Government servant. A representation strongly supported by the Commissioner in Sind, the Bombay Government and the Lieutenant General Western Command, was made to the Government of India recommending that in this case, as in any future one, an Officer should be granted special leave. The Government of India have, however, negatived the proposal and state that in similar cases in future Government will be prepared to grant Special Casual Leave in excess of the ordinary seven days limit. This does not, writes the "Sind Gazette," dispose of the question. In this case the period was a month. Suppose it were longer? Suppose the Volunteer, owing to the serious nature of the injuries he received was not fit to return to duty and was advised by a Medical Officer to go for a change? Would all this count as Casual leave. Suppose further, he had no privilege leave to his credit. No doubt the Government will be prepared to consider such a case, but it has taken them a year to give a decision in this one. What pay is a Government servant to draw while correspondence is in progress? Is he to lose all allowances while absent from duty? There is also another aspect to this subject. In the present case, the Volunteer is a Government servant, but there are many Mercantile men in the Volunteer Forces. Firms which are liberal and financially strong will perhaps deal with such a case as it rightly deserves. Otherwise the Volunteer will be put to much pecuniary loss and possibly to the loss of his appointment. What we do not understand is why a man who serves Government as Volunteer should stand to lose anything in the eventuality like the one under discussion. If he does it will certainly not tend to make volunteering popular.

ST. ANDREW'S COLONIAL HOMES.

Call for Support.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Homes. The Lieutenant-Governor presided.

His Honour mentioned that the boys of the Home are shortly to attend the Agricultural Demonstration Farm at Kalimpong which is about to be established; that two batches of six boys have already been sent to England by the Marine Society of India to be trained for the Navy, and that in every way the Homes form a suitable entering into the world—so much so that they are full, and unless benefactors come forward to build cottages, some of the most deserving applicants will have to be refused.

The Reverend Dr. Graham stated that the number of children in residence has risen in twelve months from 165 to 194, and will be 212 within a few weeks and that the Homes are, indeed, in urgent need of funds for extensions.

MR. DOUGLAS' RETIREMENT.

Meritorious Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

The *Pioneer* in publishing articles on the career of Mr. Douglas says—"A career of great usefulness to India closes with the retirement of Mr. James Douglas from his position of Agent of the East Indian Railway. The marvellous developments in the line during recent years are not, indeed, and could not be, the result of one man's work, but it is none the less a fact that his capacity as Agent, his power of organisation, his enthusiasm for progress, and his readiness to profit by criticism and suggestions from any source which affect the comfort and the pocket of every user of the great system over which his influence extends are undeniable. Mr Douglas has passed through the ordeal of a period of the most strenuous development in a manner which stamps his life as one of the great masters of railcraft, if we may coin a word, in India, and we hope that his retirement from the position of Agent does not mean the final close of his connection with Indian Railways but that his skill and experience may find congenial field in some of the Home Departments of the service.

VEGETABLE VENDORS' STRIKE.

Stalls Re-opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, March 27.

The strike of the Khoja vegetable vendors in the Empress Market is over. The President and the Chief Officer of the Karachi Municipality after listening to the grievances of the strikers decided to permit the combination to take up the stalls at a somewhat lower rate than that paid for the last six months.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

Examination of its Foundations

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

Mr. J. R. Bell has been appointed to the Committee of Experts who are to examine the foundations of the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta. Mr. Benton is unable to serve on the Committee owing to his absence from Calcutta, and an excellent substitute has been found in Mr. Bell.

KADIR CUP COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

A Gajroula telegram, dated the 26th of March says that the following competitors were left in for the second round of the Kadir Cup:—Milbanke, Carden, Forsyth Pratt, Paunthorpe, Wild, Collegde, Irwin, Barrett, Bromilow, at Atkinson, Bramwell, Fail, Gillies Walker, Gibbs, Vaughan Nicholls, Lowin, Pilkington, Miles and Malan.

LATER.

The following competitors are left in for the Semi-Finals of the Kadir Cup:—Carden (two) Milbanke, Miles, Barrett, Nicholls, Vaughan, Hemlett and Forsyth.

THE ALLEGED CRUELTY BY A HEADMASTER.

Accused Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, March 27.

Judgment was delivered by the Cantonment Magistrate to-day in the case against Mr. Leedham, Headmaster, Karachi Grammar School.

The Magistrate held that the accused had not inflicted punishment after due enquiry, and that it was not moderate or reasonable nor commensurate with the boy's offence.

Accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

WEDDING IN POONA.

Ellis—Richardson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 27.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at St. Paul's Church this afternoon, when Captain Sherman G. Venn-Ellis of the 94th Russell's Infantry and Military Accounts Department was married to Miss Beryl Keith Richardson, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel St. John Richardson, Indian Army. Owing to the serious illness of the Bride's father who was unable to be present, Colonel Bull, I.M.S., gave the Bride away. She was met at the altar by the Bridegroom and Captain Graham of the 121st Pioneers who was Bestman. As the wedding took place in Lent there were no decorations and no choir, but a voluntary was played on the organ before and after the ceremony by Mr. Hessey, Bandmaster of the 107th Pioneers. The Bride looked sweetly pretty in a beautiful cream satin dress festooned with chiffon and orange blossoms. She wore a real lace veil and carried a basket of white flowers and maidenhair fern. Her only ornaments were a turquoise and pearl pendant and a handsome gold curb chain bracelet—the latter a gift from the proprietors of the Poona Hotel where the parents of the Bride and Bridegroom reside. The happy pair left the church in a motor-car provided by Mr. F. B. Stewart who drove them to the main building of the Poona hotel where Mrs. St. John Richardson held a reception, and where, after cutting the cake with her husband's sword, the Bride and Captain Ellis received the congratulations of their friends. Only a few personal friends of the Bride and Bridegroom were asked to the wedding. The mother of the Bride looked charming in an embroidered robe over white silk, and a hat composed principally of white and mauve lilac.

The presents were costly and numerous, many cheques being among the gifts. Perhaps the most valuable among them were a handsome case of silver and glass liqueur glasses with silver tray stand presented to the Bride by Mr. Hessey and the members of the Pay Branch of the Military Accounts Office, and a large silver tray with suitable inscription presented to Captain Ellis by Mr. Clabby and the members of the Supply and Transport Department of the same office.

The happy couple left by motor for Khandalla where the early days of the honeymoon will be spent.

PUNJAB TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Finals in the Singles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 27.

The finals of the Pun'ab Championship Lawn Tennis singles was played between E. M. Atkinson and J. Laing in windy dull weather. Back screens shall not be used while holding any ball shewing above the horizon of trees makes it very hard to take the ball. The first set was undoubtedly the best. Laing was in fine form driving at Kinson to the back of the Court repeatedly and winning by 6 to 5. This seemed to put Atkinson on his mettle and he played very carefully though after the middle it might have been any one's set. Atkinson won this and the next three sets, the total score being 5-6, 6-3, 6-0 and 6-4. Laing seemed to trust more to killing shots just over the net but those after the first set were generally six inches too low.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officer was permitted to proceed to England, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the General Officer Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division:—2nd Lieutenant N. J. Williams, 1st Battalion, the South Wales Borderers.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on the 2nd April, for examination in Oriental Languages, as stated below:—Persian—Lower Standard Lieutenant E. S. C. Willis, 58th Rifles. Assistant Surgeon F. G. Steinhoff, I. S. M. Department. II. The following Officers also have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, at the same place, on the 8th April, for examination in Hindustani, as stated below:—Higher Standard Part I. Lieutenants J. A. Bean, 101st Grenadiers; S. J. G. Beaumont, 101st Grenadiers. A. Mackrell, 109th Infantry. Lower Standard Part I. Lieutenants R. M. N. Forbes, Royal Garrison Artillery; E. G. Sydenham, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Lower Standard Part II. Lieutenants F. A. G. Roughton, R. G.A. (in subject (*d*) only); C. M. Yates, R. G. A.; Captain G. A. Hassells-Yates, R G. A. Leave of absence out of India for 12 months is granted to Major J. W. Hawes, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, with effect from the 27th April.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, March 24.

There is great scarcity of water in Bhownagar, water in wells having gone low, while the "Boar Talao" can hardly stand the demand for two months more, although the supply is greatly reduced. The Railway authorities are having wells at watering stations sunk deeper, while two new wells are being dug at Akhlol for engines to be watered there.

The weather is peculiar, the mornings and nights being particularly cold.

The Raj Saheb of Waukaneer arrived in Bhownagar on Saturday last as the guest of H. H. the Maharaja, with his retinue. He was given a very cordial reception. The Regimental Band played as the train steamed slowly into the yard, while the Guards of Honour presented arms as the train came to a stop. The station was tastefully decorated, as was the road along which he was motoring.

Plague has made its appearance all round in Kathiawar. At Jamnagar it has broken out in a virulent form, while at Junagad it daily claims from 6 to 7 victims and the town is repopulated at Bhownagar, a case or two occurs, and Songad is not free from the clutches of this demon, and the people have camped out. Porbander and Wadhwan also are affected.

FITZGERALD'S CIRCUS.

Last night, the programme of Fitzgerald's Circus was changed and there was a very fair attendance to show their appreciation of the novelties introduced.

First and foremost to be mentioned amongst the new turns was that of La Statue Humane by Miss Milly Fitzgerald. This, at one time, was the rage of London at the Palace Theatre, and we may well believe it. The various poses were most artistic and effective in their semblance of marble and it is indeed a treat to be afforded the pleasure of seeing such a rare item on a Circus programme.

Monsieur Menier, the Human Ostrich, gives a truly remarkable performance. Amongst other astounding things, he swallows a whole candle, bits of coal, fire galore, &c.

The "Moto-Girl" continues to mystify the audiences in her perfectly doll-like movements and with various other items of Star turns, the new programme is one likely to prove even more attractive than the previous one.

A portion of the Circus has been curtained off for Purdah ladies, a thoughtful act which should meet with the response it deserves.

POINTING out some of the privileges that members of Parliament and the clergy of the Established Church enjoy, a writer in *Cassell's Journal* says that a clergyman cannot be arrested while going to church or while leaving it, or within its walls; and even for a crime no policeman dare arrest and take an archbishop or a bishop before a magistrate, except by leave of the King. The King is the sanctuary of the Episcopacy.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

A WEEK OF PLAYS.

"My Darling."

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 8.

All plays! Nothing but plays this week. We have been really surfeited by new productions. First of all there was "My Darling" at the Hicks Theatre. Knowing Mr. Hick's restrained and philosophic temperament, one felt pardonably assured that he would never have extended the favour of so endearing a title to anyone who was not of surpassing quality. And yet soon after the curtain had risen on a sort of garden scene outside the Cape Imperial, Paris, a curious feeling of apprehension beset one that "My Darling" was the oldest of dear, old friends just attired in the latest spring fashions. As the mysteries of plot and action became gradually disclosed in intervals between song and dance this apprehension deepened into certain knowledge.

First of all there is a comic old English gentleman, built after the manner of Mr. George Graves, who, being in France, is bent upon having what is familiarly called "a good time." The comic old English gentleman regrets the bonds of matrimony, but confesses to an insatiable longing for the society of ladies of the theatre. He is pursued by a comic wife, who, declaring herself to be neglected, determines to arouse his jealously. Yes; she is another old friend of ours. Then we have a romantic opera-singer and his friend, a dashing young Englishman, the, Hon. Jack Hylton, who are respectively in love with Daphne Bell and Joy Blossom ("My Darling").

COMPROMISING LOVE-LETTERS.

Joy Blossom is a little convent-girl, naive and winsome in character. Finally, we are introduced to Sylvaine, the wicked lady to whom Jack Hylton wrote compromising love-letters before he met pure and sweet Joy Blossom. Of course, Sylvaine will only sell these letters back to Mr. Hylton at an extortionate price; of course, to accomplish this business transaction, the two arrange a meeting at a dubious resort called symbolically the Hotel D'Outelle; and, of course, Miss Blossom suspects Mr. Hylton of inconstancy. Another letter written to the opera-singer induces this Daphne Bell to misconstrue the character of her love.

Certain complications ensue, with the result that all the characters of the play meet in the second act (in obedience to various assignations), garbed in fancy costumes and wearing dominoes (not pink dominoes, no; we are too original for that) that lead to comic mistakes, discoveries, flights, pursuits, exits, and entries. Apart from this, we enjoy the presence of a comic hotel proprietor (French), a comic waiter, a comic page-boy, and last, but not least, twelve truly beautiful and magnificent embryonic English peeresses called "The Twelve Butterflies" (not "The Twelve Bath Buns"; one must be original in these days). More old friends; yes, quite a family foregathering.

But in contradiction of a remark made by Hamlet before the advent of Mr. Seymour Hicks in an entertainment of this kind, the play is not the thing. What we want are songs, dances, handsome dresses, and pretty faces. In "My Darling" all the songs are bright and amusing, the music catchy and popular, the dresses gorgeous beyond description, and the ladies the personification of mortal loveliness. One need here only mention "The Twelve Butterflies"; the compilers of Burke in all probability will have a great deal to say about many of them in the future.

Many of the songs are obviously destined to catch on the ear of the town, notably "On the Shady Side of Bond-street," "Eldorado," and "Hats off to the King." Here and elsewhere Mr. Hick's genius for stage management has served him well.

JOY BLOSSOM.

As Joy Blossom Miss Marie Studholme is always effective and charming. Miss Barbara Deane sang her two songs with a passionate sincerity that evoked the most genuine enthusiasm of the evening. As the wicked lady with the compromising letters, Miss Beryl Faber contrived just to give us a glimpse of her real dramatic ability, and to say this is to pay her a high compliment. Mr. Henry A. Lytton did much for the piece as Jack Hylton. He infused the part with humour and personality. He produced his effects with no appreciable effort. Mr. Armand Kalisz made the romantic tenor far more human than one expected, and Mr. J. F. McArdle, the chief comedian, was generally, if not always, amusing.

Many of Mr. Charles H. Taylor's lyrics are neatly printed, and Mr. Herbert Haines's music is of just the desired pattern. It can only be described by adjectives that terminate in "y" "Swingy," and "catchy" are the most appropriate epithets.

The play was enthusiastically received. Personally, I was not at all dissatisfied that I had met "My Darling" before in many previous disguises, and in human probability I shall meet her again many times in the future. Why grumble? She is a very amiable young woman.

"THE GREAT CONSPIRACY."

The second production of the week at the Duke of York's Theatre unfortunately proved to be an old-fashioned dramatic anecdote, a piece of unmitigated Scribe, or even—one is tempted to say—of Scribe in his dotage. Beside it "Madame Sans-Gene" seems a work of genius. M. Pierre Berton, the author of the French original (called, I understand "La Belle Marseillaise"), has done one or two plays of some force and originality; but this is surely a piece of mere task-work.

The earlier portion of the play though extremely conventional both in matter and manner, is a quite tolerable specimen of its too familiar type. But in the last act the drama of intrigue degenerates into something very like farce, and the piece is brought to a perfunctory and ludicrously feeble conclusion. Crisenoy, being still under arrest, Jeanne has become a lady-in-waiting to Josephine, and is, by Josephine's directions, carrying on an animated flirtation with Napoleon. The irrepressible De Tallemont, meanwhile, has insinuated himself into the confidence of Regnier, the imbecile Minister of Police, and attends him everywhere as his factotum. In this character he finds an opportunity to substitute for Napoleon's snuff-box another box, exactly similar in appearance, but filled with a deadly poison. Jeanne discovers the plot, and in a very ridiculous scene contrives to make Napoleon give up to her the poison box, and to substitute for it the genuine snuff-box. Then Fouche arrives with intelligence of Tallement's plot, and Napoleon suspects Jeanne of being his accomplice. Thinking to hoist her with her own petard, he insists that she shall take a pinch of snuff from his box. She, knowing that it is harmless snuff and not poison, does so with no worse result than a fit of sneezing. At the same moment news is brought of De Tallemont's death in a duel; Crisenoy and Jeanne are reunited; and the foolish imbroglio is over.

Miss Irene Vanbrugh plays Jeanne with a great deal of variety and vivacity of expression. The part is one which offers a good many superficial opportunities; but it is so unreal that only the comedy scenes produce any effect. We cannot take much interest in the emotions of a character in whose very existence we do not believe. Mr. Henry Ainley played Crisenoy with commendable spirit and conviction, and Mr. Aubrey Smith was quite admirable as the sinister De Tallemont. Other excellent artists in the cast—Mr. Lyall Swete, Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw, Mr. E. Dagnall, Miss Madge McIntosh, etc.—did all that was possible with parts that offered not the slightest opportunity.

"MR. SHERIDAN."

At the Garrick a new Comedy has been produced entitled "Mr. Sheridan."

It is around Richard Brinsley Sheridan's second marriage that Miss Gladys Unger has chosen to weave her plot, which is in itself of the simplest, though complicated by some elaborately improbable episodes. We are to conceive that Mrs. Ogle, wife of the dean of Winchester, brings her daughter Esther on a visit to Sheridan's house at Wanstead, with a view to arranging a marriage between Esther and young Tom Sheridan. But Tom and Esther care nothing for each other, whereas, from the moment of their meeting, the romantic girl falls deeply in love with Tom's brilliant and fascinating father. A cloud arises between them when Sheridan takes on his own shoulders an amatory peccadillo of Tom's, and Esther accordingly conceives him to be an incorrigible old rake. Furthermore, she becomes wildly jealous of a preposterous actress who abuses Sheridan's good nature with her burlesque airs and graces. Both these misunderstandings however, blow over harmlessly; the middle-aged swain and his girl-bride run off to "The Happy Hymen Inn" at Dorrington, "where the elopements come from," says Sheridan, prophetically quoting a modern classic; and they are duly married in defiance of all sorts of villainous machinations impotently devised to wreck their happiness. There is more audacity than ingenuity in the structure of the play; more jocosity that wit in the dialogue; but the whole thing is, I repeat, harmless, good-humoured, and quite legitimately amusing to anyone who is fortunate enough not to be bored by it. The attractiveness of such entertainments is a re-assuring testimony to the deep innocence of heart of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Nowhere in the world, save in England and America, would such plays be seriously presented to adult audiences.

Mr. Bourchier played Sheridan with skill, humour, geniality, and an engaging brogue. Miss Alexandra Carlisle was fresh and agreeable as the very on-coming Miss Esther, but should try to moderate her rather monotonous giggle. Mr. Sydney Valentine was excellent in a ridiculously small part, and Mr. C. V. France was also particularly good as Sheridan's servant. Miss Nancy Price gave a highly-coloured and clever caricature of the ridiculous actress; while the other actors were at least adequate to their very limited opportunities.

R. C.

"THE LAST OF THE PESHWAS."

This is the most recent addition by Mr. Macmillan to his series of historical novels relating to India. His "Princess of Balkh" was a story of the days of Aurangzeb, while, "In Wild Mahratha battle" was a picture of life in Maharashtra in the stirring times when Sivaji flourished. The present book is a study of the times of Baji Rao, and a picture of his character and court. The plot of the story is simple and interesting. In the days of Bajirao, a British officer at Poona having mysteriously disappeared, a friend of his comes from Scotland to India, to try and find him. On his arrival at Poona, he is decoyed into the Peshwa's palace to decipher a diary of Mr. Elphinstone which the Peshwa has got in his possession. Of course, our hero refuses to decipher the diary, and thenceforward the Peshwa is his enemy. Plots are now forming against the life of Elphinstone, and the hero being taken for the Resident is, on one occasion, set upon by assassins, and is saved with difficulty. The Maratha war now breaks out, which enables the author to give us a graphic description of the battle of Kirki. In the general confusion the hero manages to find his lost friend, who had been imprisoned by the refined cruelty of the Peshwa in a fort whence he could see Bombay and its harbour. The idea was to torture him by the sight of happiness which could not be his. Such a story gives excellent opportunities of historical portraiture, of which the author has readily availed himself. He gives us a good picture of the Court of Poona, of Bajirao, and of his favourite Trimbakji Danglia. Ample justice is done to the chivalrous conduct of Bapu Gokhale. The knightly figure of Elphinstone is drawn with skill and historical knowledge The author is an admirer of Elphinstone, and the older Elphinstonians will remember with what enthusiasm Mr. Macmillan has proposed his toast at some of the annual gatherings of Elphinstonians. It is also a great advantage that the author has lived for years, both in Galloway—the native place both of the hero and the author,—and in the Mahratha country where the plot of the book is laid. Hence, his descriptions of places and scenery leave nothing to be desired. The book is a stirring account of a period when British diplomacy and arms effected some of their greatest triumphs. The delineations of character are faithful both to History and to the spirit of romance. It seems that the Mahratha period best suits Mr. Macmillan as a novelist. This is because the knowledge of a people's character is an important factor of success in these by-ways of history, and the author has lived for many years among the people of the Peshwas. The same period can furnish a great variety of character and incident, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Macmillan will find in it materials for future books as good as the present one.

J. C. COYAJEE.

THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg you to excuse me for utilizing your valuable paper for obtaining certain information from your esteemed and enlightened correspondents who style themselves "A Bombay Catholic," "Sympathy," "Nil desperandum"!

Will they kindly inform me:—

(1) How many Archbishops and Bishops are there in the whole of British India and Ceylon who are Englishmen by birth?

(2) How many signatures were there to the so-called petition said to be sent to His Holiness, Pope Pius X in August last?

(3) How many of the signatories belonged to the following classes: (*a*) Europeans; (*b*) Anglo-Indians and Eurasians; (*c*) Bombay East-Indians; (*d*) Mangloreans; (*e*) Goanese (Parishioners of the Bombay Archdiocese, such as at Karachi, &c.,) (*f*) Guzerati converts, &c., &c.

(4) What officially recognised purely Catholic Bodies supported the movement of the so-called petition, and in what way?

(5) In the Parochial Halls of which of the Churches in the whole Archdiocese of Bombay was the petition left open, so that Parishoners could sign the petition and on what dates?

(6) How much of the money spent in erecting the palatial Buildings on Wodehouse Road have the so-called petitioners contributed.

(7) What per cent are the so-called petitioners prepared to pay on the basis of the Civil Service Regulations, towards Leave Allowances, &c., if His Holiness the Pope chooses to nominate say Revd. Father Bernard Vaughan to the vacant see?

(8) Since they can write English, I would enquire who taught them? May I ask any one of the above correspondents to be so good as to condescend and furnish me with replies to the above queries; so that my friends and I can draw up immediately, another and a stronger worded petition to His Holiness, Pope Pius X, to hurry up an English Archbishop!

I should not have troubled you, Mr. Editor, to publish this letter if I had not been a most ignorant

CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

U. P. CIVIL SERVICE.

Retirement of Messrs. Mclean and Hamblin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

The *Pioneer* says:—The Civil Service of the United Provinces, in losing, by voluntary retirement of Messrs, Mclean and Hamblin after thirty-one and twenty-nine years' service, respectively, parts with two Officers who have done excellent service in their respective capacities.

Mr. Mclean has served as Judge continuously since March of 1889, his Executive Office being confined to a brief officiating tenure. Of the old Lalitpore District in 1884, Meerut and Cawnpore are districts in which he has served longest as Judge. Wherever he has acted in this capacity he has earned the respect and confidence alike of the Bar and the public by his eminent fairness and sound common sense, and it may be safely said that it was only due to his being handicapped by deafness that he failed to attain the highest position open to a Judicial Officer.

Mr. Hamblin, on the other hand, passed the whole of his service on the executive side. Promotion was slow in the later seventies and early eighties and it was not until he had served for four years as Assistant Magistrate in various districts of the Agra Division, and nearly seven years in Agra itself as Joint Magistrate, that he began to officiate continuously as Collector. He is best known in the Fyzabad and Ghazipur Districts, each of which he held for nearly four years which he devoted to his work—and to his work only.

Mr. Hamblin will leave behind him many persons who can testify to many acts of kindly and unostentatious charity.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

Some Critical Observations.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF FAMINE ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

At the Meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-day, the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal asked:—

Will Government be pleased to mention if it is under contemplation to have fresh legislation for the protection and management of endowed properties all over India on the lines suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu in this Council, and whether the Provincial Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh can be allowed to legislate on that subject for those provinces?

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson replied that Government do no [illegible] lation. The Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu in 1900-01 was [illegible] sequence of the o[illegible] Governor-General [illegible] sanction to introduce the Bill [illegible] into the Legislative Council of [illegible] Provinces.

The Nawab Saiyed Muhammad [illegible]

(*a*) Has the attention of Government [illegible] drawn to the Memorial of the Simla House Proprietors Association to the Punjab Government regarding the Simla Municipal Elections, published in the *Indian Daily News* of January [illegible]?

(*b*.) Will Government be pleased to state if it is true, as therein alleged, that the Punjab Government have declined to confirm the election of several Municipal Commissioners who were duly elected so far back as October, 1905, on the ground that the question of the future administration of Simla has been referred to the Government of India?

(*c*) If so, will Government be pleased to state when they propose to pass orders on the reference made by the Goverement of thr Punjab?

Sir Harvey Adamson replying, said:—

Government have within the last few days received a copy of the Memorial, dated 7th December, addressed by the Simla House Proprietors to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Association has also addressed the Government of India on the 9th of March regarding the future administration of Simla, and will be taken into early consideration. He also said that the Government of India were informed early in 1907 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, but he had refrained from confirming or notifying the election of three candidates which occurred in August, 1905, on the ground that he anticipated the decision of the Secretary of State on the question of the future administration of Simla, which might be expected at an early date in February, 1907. The Government of India told the Punjab Government that no reply has been yet received from the Secretary of State on the question of the future of Simla, and left it to the Lieutenant-Governor to decide what action should be taken with regard to vacancies.

DR. GHOSE'S SPEECH.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose spoke for 40 minutes, his speech being remarkable for its eloquence. He congratulated the Government on the reduction of the Salt Tax and pressed for its total repeal, and warmly acknowledged the provision made by the Government for enabling Local Administrations to meet a famine immediately, without being obliged to do so within their limited resources.

He then criticised the Military Estimates, saying that there was a general feeling in the country that they were excessive, and in well-turned phrases he urged the reliance on the power of England and on the good will and the loyalty of a contented people, pleading that an enormous Military expenditure was too great a premium to insure us against the off chance of a foreign invasion.

Referring to the union of the judicial and executive functions in the same public servant, the Hon'ble Member said that he admitted the fusion may have been necessary in earlier times and may possibly still be necessary in more backward parts, but it is certainly an anachronism at the present day in the advanced provinces. It has been shown that the separation of judicial and executive functions would not add materially to the cost of administration, and that the expenditure could easily be met by economies in other directions, while the plea of an empty Exchequer is no longer tenable. The country has been waiting for the proposed reform for years, but nothing has as yet been done. The question is still under consideration and red tape is cheaper than ever. Another anachronism in the administration of Civil Justice is that the highest Judicial Offices with the largest salaries have been reserved as a close preserve for members of the favoured Civil Service. Now that Universities are annually sending forth a large number of lawyers with the best legal training, surely this is a grave scandal which ought not to be any longer tolerated, though its removal may trench on vested interests of the Indian Civil Service both in economy and in increased efficiency. By the pledges of the Queen, by the Parliament of Great Britain, by Proclamation which is at once our trust and our character—the proclamation of our good Queen—I invite, implore, I beseech Your Excellency to throw open the Service to trained lawyers who alone are fit to occupy the Bench. The Hon'ble Member then referred to the Swadeshi movement and asked the Government to endow a Central Polytechnic College. He concluded:—"I trust in these remarks I have not extenuated anything or played the role of an indiscriminate panegyrist. No one can say I have deliberately sat down aught in malice.

THE TIKKA SAHIB'S SPEECH.

The Tikka Sahib of Nabha, after congratulating the Finance Minister, suggested that a scheme should be worked out for a National Militia and a large Reserve to serve with the Regulars when required. He did not mean to aim at a large proportion of the population, but he suggested that a larger number of able-bodied young men should receive military training and form a reserve force. With the spread of civilisation people were losing energy and getting more effeminate. The experiment might well be begun in the Punjab. Touching on the Imperial Service Troops, he said the cost of troops against the annual income of the States was unfair, as it ranged from one to fourteen per cent., and that the expenditure should be even and not exceed five per cent. He hoped all Cadets in the Imperial Cadet Corps, who passed Cadet examinations would be given Commissions in the Indian Army. The Tikka Sahib then asked that the Punjab be given in the Legislative Council the privileges enjoyed by the United Provinces, and urged that more attention in the Punjab be given to wider education of women. He said that drastic measures were necessary in India to root out evils caused by opium and country liquor, and put in a strongly worded plea for more conveniences for third-class passengers on occasions of gatherings for religious festivals. They were not treated like human beings, he said, and their condition was deplorable.

HONOURABLE MR. SIM'S SPEECH.

The Honourable Mr. Sim also congratulated the Government on the continuing prosperity of the Empire and said that the striking series of measures calculated to help the agriculturist and the poorer classes, set out in paragraph 36 of the Financial Statement, were heartily appreciated in Madras where the reduction of the Salt Tax; the liberal contribution for famine relief; the improvement in pay of Forest Officers; free Primary Education, and Police reform will be welcomed. Grateful as all are for these measures, may we ask, he said, for more? First, as to Famine Relief, Bombay, the United Provinces, and even Bengal receive far more than Madras. It is hard to believe that this represents the real condition of things, and that other Provinces are so much more liable to famine than Madras, and he trusted that a distinctly less favourable provincial settlement combined with distinctly less favourable famine relief grant, constitute very strong grounds for amendment of each at an early date. Another point is the provision of funds for irrigation. India has not been illiberal to Madras in the past, and the Hon'ble Member asked for the continuance of the same consideration in the future.

HON'LE MR. REYNOLDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds made a brief speech in which he alluded to the dread of a large expenditure on famine relief having disappeared from the Provincial Finances. However, in the United Provinces it might well be in a more satisfactory state. More money was wanted he said for public works, for education, and for hospitals. Municipal needs were annually growing. The limit of taxation has been nearly reached and the borrowing powers of several municipalities are all but exhausted. The expenditure on Education in his province was only Rs. 78 per thousand of the population. In another province it was three times that sum. Medical expenditure was only Rs. 36 per thousand and in no other province was the allotment for this so low in proportion to the population. The Provincial Budget for the year showed a deficit of nearly five lakhs and pressed the Finance Department to give them a very early and liberal settlement of their requests.

SIR STEYNING EDGERLEY.

Sir Steyning Edgerley commenced his speech by expressing acknowledgments of the Bombay Government in the matter of incidence of famine charges and proceeded to say that the provincialisation of famine responsibilities does not extend at present to famine relief in Political Agencies, but though they have no share in the small revenue which comes in from such areas, the Bombay Government are prepared to accept responsibility in the future for such charges in the Agencies on the same principles and as part of the general settlement, subject to consideration of details. He pointed out that there were a large number of Jurisdictional States in Bombay normally solvent and though the Government were under no liability for actual expenditure in their territories, they might be driven to Government for help in a severe famine. The Government of India should act as Bankers better than as strict controllers of famine relief, and the Chiefs should not be subjected to inquisitional enquiries on demands for returns or adoption of British standards of relief, but the Government of Bombay should share in the responsibility by seeing that bad debts are not made. The speaker then dealt with the treatment of relief in *Thana* circles asking the Finance Minister to write off past expenditure and permit the amount to remain free of charge on account of interest. He regretted that that Government had not moved faster on the settlement of the figure for Police expenditure, and then dealt somewhat fully on the necessity for a complete revision of the rules and orders now governing relations of the Local Government with the Government of India. The Government of India, he said, could neither reap the full fruits of the semi-permanent financial contracts recently concluded nor control the ever-increasing cost of Secretariat Establishments. Unless this were done, he suggested the appointment of a strong Committee to thresh the matter out.

HON'BLE MR. CHITNAVIS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis regretted that the increased revenue for Stamps really meant increased litigation among the people, and then proceeded to say that as the revenue derived from Opium threatened to disappear entirely in the near future, that he hoped India would be recouped by the British Government later on. He also strongly urged the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, describing it as a crying necessity and trusting that the Government would approach the subject with spirit and determination. While he congratulated the Government on the policy of Free Primary Education he regretted more had not been done for Technical Education and Indian Industries and proceeded to urge Government to abolish Excise duty on cotton goods, to distribute improved mechanical appliances through Co-operative Societies to cultivators; to encourage cattle-breeding and assist emigration for congested centres. The speaker then dealt with the Central Provinces questions and after condemning the heavy drawing of Council Bills, said that England ought to contribute to the upkeep of the Indian Army. He condemned the Railway policy on the ground that railways should be run by private enterprise, but said that irrigation deserved more liberal treatment. Finally he advocated an opportunity should be given to Non-Official Members to discuss the Budget with the Finance Minister before its presentation. Such a course would, he said, allay irritation, secure greater contentment and increase the prestige of the Government.

HON'BLE MUNSHI MADHO LAL.

The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal in his remarks concerned himself mainly with the wants and burdens borne by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The general complaint is, he said, that in spite of our paying the largest contribution to Government, the sum allotted by the Imperial to our Provincial Government is not adequate and does not bear a reasonable proportion to the revenue which it realises from the people. We are extremely grateful to Government for making us a large grant for Education, but our difficulties will continue so long as it does not please the Finance Member to be more liberal. He then drew attention to the drainage and sanitation of the town of Benares; to the want of a cart-road to Almora; to the Military expenditure and to the remission or suspension of Home charges.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga said:—"Your Excellency, I congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, on the excellent Budget he has presented to the Council and for the clear, concise, and lucid manner in which he has arranged its details for our consideration. The fairly good harvests have given him a substantial surplus which has enabled a substantial relief to be given to the people in two directions, inviting universal approval by all. The increased postal facilities for internal communication by allowing one tola of letter correspondence to be carried for a half anna stamp, and three tolas for one anna will prove a great boon to the country, and will tend to oil the wheels of our internal commerce. May I respectfully suggest that the Government might also take into consideration the case of the smaller newspapers and allow journals of not more than 3 tolas in weight to be carried for one half the present rate. A cheap Press, provided it is a good one, ought to have as much facility for reaching the masses as possible, for it would tend to disseminate the kind of knowledge which would make for contentment, and chase away the ignorance which is so often the cause of unrest and discontent. I hail with satisfaction the further reduction of Salt tax, and trust the day is not far distant when the increasing prosperity of the country will enable the Finance Minister to announce its entire abolition. The poorer millions of the land require all the aids which Government can give them to improve the general health and afford a protection against these epidemics which now and again scourge the country. The proper use of salt in diet is a necessary condition of health. The cheapening of its price has always improved its consumption. The abolition of the remaining Rupee per maund and the liberation of Salt not only for dietary use but for a great many other purposes in commerce and industry may well be the ambition of any Financial Minister in India. The opium question is one which I touch on but lightly, merely remarking that if we in India can help the great Empire of China to effect a great moral improvement in its people, we may well afford to look forward to the gradual export duty derived from the drug during the next ten years.

One great pressing question of the day is the expansion of our railway system and the bringing facility of transport into line with the increasing demands arising out of the development of the agricultural and mining industries. It would not be true to affirm that the Government are not keenly active to the exigencies of the situation and I am convinced that as soon as money can be provided and can be profitably spent, it will be forthcoming for the further development of our railway system. But meantime, I would strongly urge that possibly a great deal more might be made out of our present rolling stock, if it was indeed kept rolling to some purpose, and not kept idle in sidings, or employed as godowns, when the wagons ought to be quickly used for transpot purposes only. The railway expert, the late Mr. Robertson, when examining into this question on the spot, made a criticism something to this effect that in many instances there was no want of wagons, but only of administrative brains to know how to use them. He said that in cases like this, the more wagons the more muddle. I am not aware that subsequent events have dulled the sharpness of this criticism. We have now a board of three Railway experts, and we look to them to straighten out the crooked things in the administrations so far as this is practicable at the present time.

There is one point, your Excellency, which I would like briefly to touch upon and that is our food grain supply. Your Excellency is aware that the export of food grains from India especially in times when the people in many districts have scarcely enough to eat, or may be looking forward to a season of actual famine, is at this time greatly perturbing the minds of men who are real lovers of their country. I do not pretend to be able to point out the precise manner of dealing with this question, as it is a complex one on its economical side, but it seems to me if the Government will adopt my humble suggestion that a small expert Commission might be very profitably appointed to examine into the whole question of our national food supply, the regulation by Government of food exports in time of the threatened scarcity or actual famine, and other related subject, and use the report and recommendations of such a commission might enable the Government to deal with the matter in a satisfactory way. Speaking of famine and the fact that even in normal times there are still millions of the people to whom a full daily meal is an utter stranger, I rejoice at the increasing interest that is being taken by the Government in the development of scientific agriculture throughout the land. Agriculture is the first and foremost interest of India and the Government who will teach the cultivators of the soil, by improved methods through experimental farms and agricultural teaching in our common schools and colleges to improve the quality of the produce and greatly increase the fertility of the soil, will earn the enduring gratitude of posterity, and will effectually extirpate famine from the land. Let the interests of scientific agriculture be fostered as one of the primal needs of India.

Another closely related question is that of the development of the Fisheries along our vast stretches of coast, and in our internal waters. The wealth to be obtained from our seas and rivers is fabulous in its extent. And when Fisheries in India are put upon a proper footing the food supply of the people will be hugely augmented, and the comfort, well-being and wealth of the country will be vastly increased. I am well aware of what the Madras Government are doing in this matter, and of the beginning that is being made in Bengal for an investigation along the same lines, but surely the time is now come for the establishment of an Imperial Board of Fisheries as a Department of the Government of India to exploit this hitherto neglected but splendid asset of the Empire, and under the direction of a Minister chosen because of his experience and expert knowledge of the subject, guide the Provincial Governments in their work of exploitation. Our great ally, Japan, is showing Asiatic peoples what can be done in the fishing industries. Why should India be behind?

Your Excellency, we have waited long and are waiting still for the production of that comprehensive scheme for the cleansing and the beautification of the Metropolis of the Indian Empire. Your eminent predecessor, Lord Curzon, was anxious that Calcutta should have been converted into the Queen of the East before his term of office expired. I will be thankful if Your Excellency can give us any hope that the scheme will at least be begun to be put into execution, if it cannot indeed be largely completed, before your own term comes to an end. The city reeks with pestilential spots which harbour the growth and spread of fell diseases which so swell our mortality returns. I would humbly urge that the Improvement of Calcutta should be taken in hand without any more delay.

May I allude for one moment to the Victoria Memorial Hall? We have heard with great concern that after spending ten lakhs of rupees on the foundations and other expenses, it is still a moot point whether the said foundations, which have already sunk to some extent by their own weight, will be able to sustain the proposed great superstructure. As a humble subscriber to the proposed Memorial, and as one who will be absolutely loyal to whatever may be determined upon after the report of the experts appointed to examine the foundation have been received and considered, yet seeing that three years have already gone by and little progress has been made and a considerable sum has already been spent, it may turn out to have been in vain, I would suggest that there should be no great hurry in spending more money in carrying out the original design, even if that course is recommended, until the wishes of the subscribers and the opinions of the leading associations in this country are fully ascertained. In whatever way the money is destined to be spent it will be in honour of the memory of the great Queen and I think there is a growing feeling amongst the public that instead of one Victoria Memorial erected in Calcutta of the Museum order, it would be better if the money were divided *pro rata* amongst the different Provinces according to the amount of their subscriptions for the erection in each of a Victoria Memorial of such a description as would prove to be a fountain of perennial benevolence to the deceased and distressed amongst the poor of the people. I merely throw these suggestions out as a hint. There will be no squabbling about the matter, and those whose opinions I express will be perfectly loyal to the wishes of the majority.

My Lord, it is scarcely possible for me on an occasion like the present not to take some notice of the present state of public feeling nearly all over the country. I do not refer to outbursts of a race hatred in the Press or on the platform, or to ill-advised declamations against Government. Mere ill-feeling, founded not on real grievances, is not a factor to be reckoned with. I desire to ask Your Excellency's attention not to passing manifestations of the kind but to a deep and settled feeling, a consciousness that solemn pledges given by our rulers, remain, to use the words of one of our most brilliant Viceroys "inadequately redeemed," and that there is not scope enough for aspirations which have been created and fostered by more than a century of beneficent English rule. Even the masses have commenced to take an increasing interest in the present situation and the educated classes appear to be pervaded by a growing discontent with the limited range of public life open to them. My Lord, I am anxious not to be misunderstood. I do not mean to deny that rights and privileges have been conferred from time to time, and the sphere of employment and influence widened. The present discontent I regard as an expression of the conviction that the opportunities open to the people are not proportionate to their present capabilities. The intelligence, the accomplishments, the capacity of the people have been expending, and it is felt that there has been no corresponding enlargement of their spheres of action, and no sufficient recognition of their talents and energies. If I understand the public feeling rightly, there is at the same time however a widespread conviction at the present moment that the Government of India is fully alive to necessities of the situation that it will shape its policy with due regard to the altered circumstances of the country. The few suggestions that I proceed to make relate to reforms which, I believe, are most urgently needed by my countrymen. The separation of judicial and executive functions is a reform that is demanded on no mere abstract principles but on the very practical ground of the efficient and independent administration of justice. I am not sure if it is likely to prove at all expensive; but even if it was, the reform is of a character which would justify any expenditure that might be bestowed on it. It is not necessary for me to go into details and attempt a vindication of the reform. Lawyers of great eminence in this country and England have pronounced in its favour, have in fact declared it to be imperative. Opinion, official and non-official, has been collected upon it, Government is in a manner pledged to an acceptance of its principle, and I believe the only thing waiting is a definite scheme. The subject is one which is in every way ripe for reform and every day of needless delay in dealing with it, only prolongs an unquestioned evil and adds to the popular discontent. Laws and courts have a peculiar importance in this country. They are regarded as the one check on the Executive. What is needed to improve the administration of justice and inspire public confidence in it, is an entire severence of the judicial and executive branches of the administration and an emancipation of the judiciary from the control of executive officers. For this purpose it seems to me that not only should the Civil Service be bifurcated, but that the judicial branch of it should be liable to recruitment from the legal profession as well. Judicial work is essentially one for trained and professional lawyers, and Government would be taking a step in the right direction by reserving to itself the power of appointing members of the legal profession directly to some of the judicial offices.

Another reform which is of no less importance and which demands immediate consideration of the Government of India is that relative to the expansion of Local Self-Government. Self-governing bodies are instruments for the training of the people in the arts of administration, and they supply an outlet for the energy and ambition of the people. The lighten the burden of officials and bring home to the people the responsibilities of government. I earnestly hope that at a no very distant day the Government will be able to see its way to increase their strength, powers and responsibilities. Local bodies offer the only opportunities open in this country for developing practical capacity and acquaintance with the affairs of public life. I should very much wish that gentlemen belonging to the commercial and landholding classes might be drawn to these bodies and fitted by the training which they might thus receive for responsible work in higher spheres of public life. I hope to see our Provincial Councils of the future largely recruited from gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in district or municipal work.

The time has also come when our Legislative Councils stand in need of expansion so that they may become more representative; but that is a subject on which I need not dwell at any length for it has recently been under the consideration of Your Excellency's Government and will in due course be dealt with by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. I only hope that whatever measure of reform may be passed it may be of a substantial character that it may communicate more of life to the Councils and may to some extent gratify national aspirations.

In reply to a suggestion my Hon'ble friend, the Financial Member, was good enough to promise last year that Government would take in hand the subject of free primary education. I am glad to observe that the Hon'ble gentleman has redeemed his promise, and progress is being made in the direction of establishing a complete system of free primary education. The country ought to feel deeply grateful to the Hon'ble Financial Member for the assurance he has given us in regard to free primary education and for the liberal provision made in the Budget for education in general. I find that at the instance of the Government of India the Local Government has had to take up the subject of Secondary Education in schools, and I am sure something will be done towards improving and developing the present system. I trust also that the generous attitude taken up by the Government of India towards higher education will be maintained, and that such grants will be made from time to time to the University as will enable it to extend the sphere of its usefulness and improve the efficiency of its colleges. Technical education stands on a special footing. It is necessary not merely as a training of the mind and the hand, but as a bread-winning accomplishment, India is at once poor, and backward in the industries. Technical education is, therefore, one of the more urgent needs of the country. Government is alive to its importance and it has done much to promote it, but a great deal more remains to be done. It seems to me that the first thing necessary is a large, well-organised Central Technical Institute. The requirements of such an institute will be large and expensive, and it will probably not be desirable to fritter away resources by having a large number of small institutions. There is now a widespread movement for the development of arts and industries in all parts of the Empire. Your Excellency has declared your sympathy with the movement and has given it your active assistance. The Indian Industrial Exhibition recently held in this city would scarcely have been the success it was, if it had not been for your Excellency's aid and patronage. I hope Your Excellency will be able to see your way to have an Exhibition of Indian wares organised under Government auspices, say two years hence. These Exhibitions prove themselves to be always great educational factors in stimulating the progress of commerce, industry, science and art, and nowhere else are these factors more required than in our Indian Empire. I trust the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry will take this matter into his sympathetic consideration.

Before concluding I would like to allude to the recent visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afganistan, and to the far-reaching results which will ensure from in the interests of peace, friendship, and good understanding, along with freer intercourse between Afganistan and British India. The visit has proved that kind words are more than shot and shell, and for the promotion of enduring peace, personal contact and the friendly intercourse of opinions and hospitalities, are of more avail than any number of military expeditions. We are all, I am sure, grateful to His Majesty for the fine spirit he exhibited during his visit, and for the words of conciliation he spoke in the interests of concord between the Hindus and their Mahomedan brethren. My Lord, the spirit of reconciliation is in the air. The people of this country belong to diverse creeds, but why should we bring such diversities, with their acute angularities, into the region of political and social life? Amidst all diversities of creeds, there is one religion penetrating all, the aim of which is to produce good men. And whenever and wherever good men meet with an honest desire to know one another, they soon find out that the things they have in common which make for lasting friendship are more than the mere externals which divide them. I am, therefore, delighted to learn of the movement in Calcutta for the bringing together of cultured gentlemen of all creeds into the club land of fraternal intercourse, and I trust it will be but the beginning of better things to come. Your Excellency will also be pleased to hear that it is intended to form a Hindu and Mohamedan League having its head-quarters in Calcutta with branches all over India for the purpose of promoting friendship among the two communities and for taking united action in furthering the common weal of the people and for the development of all that makes for social, political and moral progress. I would bespeak the gracious benediction of Your Excellency on such movements as I have indicated. And I am sure I am expressing a universal conviction that if the fine spirit of sympathy and kindly consideration for all classes of the people which so eminently marks your rule, becomes the inspiration of all the officers of your Government, from those who immediately surround you in Council down through all ranks, even penetrating those who come into more immediate contact with the daily life of the common people, Your Excellency during your term of office, will have done more to cement the loyalty and to sweeten the lives of the millions, than by the passing of any number of socalled heroic measures and you will have the supreme satisfaction of being able to hand over to your successor a loyal, happy and contented people.

NAWAB SAIYED MOHAMMED.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Mohammed said he congratulated the Finance Member and the Government on the eminently satisfactory nature of the Financial Statement and stated that the country will welcome the reduction of the Salt tax. He was glad to note that the Finance Member looked cheerfully at the prospect of the gradual reduction of the Opium revenue and he hoped that so long as the change is gradual there would be no serious financial dislocation. He approved of the arrangements by which the cost of famine relief should be shared by the Local and Imperial Governments. He then referred to the questions of Primary Education; of the Post Office improvements, and concluded by bringing to the notice of His Excellency the necessity for timely and well considered measures being taken to widen the basis of Local Self-Government and increase of popular representation on this and the Provincial Councils.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The Hon'ble the Nawab of Dacca who spoke for some thirty minutes, said he considered the Budget most satisfactory and he refrained from criticising it because it would be presumptuous in a layman to find fault or advise Government without full facts and figures in front of him. The criticism of members in previous years had really been tilting at a windmill.

He proceeded to urge that England do make good to India the loss she would suffer in the Opium Revenue and that measures be taken to legalise the negotiability of railway receipts. Alluding to the questions he had recently put in the Council on various subjects he made out a strong case for improving the pay and position of the hard-worked subordinates in the Public Service. He instanced the Post Office, and said that while expenses of living had greatly increased of late wages had not been raised. He pleaded for thousands of native subordinates and having discorded at considerable length on the subject of Indians in the Transvaal.

The Nawab proceeded to put in a strong argument for the continuance of the present system so far as the executive and judicial functions are concerned. He trusted the Viceroy would not be induced by the spurious agitation of a bastard public opinion to put the axe to the root of a tree which had rendered shelter and protection to countless numbers of illiterate people. A change would only materially reduce the importance, usefulness and utility of a great haul of the Public Service and would only benefit pleaders and lawyers.

He next pressed for information regarding the intentions of Government regarding the amending of the Legislative Council and claimed that before the matter be discussed in Parliament the people of India should also have chance of discussing it. He urged that Princes, Chiefs and large proprietors could better aid and advise the Government the self-constituted representatives of the people.

Finally, the Nawab alluded to statements which had been made about discontent and unrest in India and after some scathing remarks regarding insults heaped on men who conscientiously discharged their duty, said that "The cry of unrest is a pure fiction, but we cannot shut our eyes to the unscrupulous writers in the press and guilty orators fanning the flame of sedition and openly preaching it under the cloak of self-government." He assured the Government that the entire Mahomedan community viewed with the gratest satisfaction the Partition of Bengal. He urged Government to pause before it placed unlimited confidence in lip loyal sayings of ill-natured people and appealed to Government to put down with a firm hand every attempt to sow seeds of disaffection and seduce people from faith in Government. Meanwhile, he declared confidence of the Mahomedan community in the Government of the country and faith that it was incapable of knowingly doing people injury or wrong.

REDUCTION OF SALT AND POSTAL RATES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hall congratulated the Finance Member and Government on the reduction on the salt and postal rates and said the increase in the Forest establishment and generous treatment of the police in the matter of special pensions have been received with gratitude in Burma. In some respects the new settlement with the Government of India was not unsatisfactory, but in one very important particular falls far short of expectation so much so that if the present arrangement is adhered to, the development of the Province will be greatly retarded. This item is the expenditure on Civil Works which is 80 lakhs or 35 lakhs less than the expenditure of the current year and 20 lakhs below the figure recommended by the local Government. He then pointed out how very ill-equipped Burma was with roads and buildings, quoting facts and figures to prove the case. He alluded to the heavy rates of labour in Burma, stating that for every rupee spent there no more could be obtained than for eight annas in India. He deprecated any expenditure on Public Works being curtailed and represented, how heavily the Burma Provincial Revenue suffered from the export duty on rice. He advocated an increase of the Civil Works standard figure on the expenditure side from 80 to 100 lakhs unless this was made. He prophesied the already long delayed development of some most fertile portions of Burma be still further retarted and finally expressed regret that a settlement more liberal and more in consolance with needs of the Province had not been accorded.

HON'BLE MR. APCAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in the course of his speech referred briefly to the shortage of the rolling stock on the railways about which there was a bitter cry going up from all over India, and he pointed out that there were two important points to which prompt attention is necessary, viz., a programme for expenditure on rolling stock for a longer period than one financial year, and secondly, the liberal treatment of open line requirements. The receipts from the carriage of passengers' goods and minerals on railways have increased during the last eight years from 16 1/2 millions sterling to over 27 millions sterling as rolling stock represents but a small share, of the initial cost of a line of railway so as development occurs must, the line as a whole, be increased and not its rolling stock only. But during the coming year on the new lines already taken in hand and under construction only 2 1/4 millions will be spent as compared with nearly 3½ millions in the present financial year, while nothing whatever is to be spent on additional lines now commenced or on lines at present as under consideration, and I can only say that the trading community look with confidence to means being devised to prevent for the future the retardation of railway progress which is to mark the coming financial year. Such retardation is not permitted in England, the United States or Canada. The Hon'ble member then referred to the fact bat the liberal grant of 568 lakhs for rolling stock is only to be paid if it can be spent by the 31st March, 1908, and said that this raised a question whether means should not be devised whereby the grant may be saved by allowing a railway to place orders for delivery in the subsequent two, three or even more financial years, because in times like the persent, when there is an abnormal demand for new rolling stock, both in Europe and America, purchasers who are not limited by the restrictions which the stereotyped procedure of the Government of India are enabled to place their orders some time ahead and so ensure delivery. Two engineering firms in India have recently put down wagon constructing plant and they cannot increase their capital outlay unless they can rely on keeping their men and machinery fully engaged, and I would suggest that alterations be made in the railway financial arrangements, so that orders can be placed for more than one year. The question of open line requirements seems to have been somewhat neglected. There have been indications that terminal and junction requirements have not on the older lines been sufficient to carry the rolling stock without delay. For instance, Naihati has been found totally incapable.

Mr. Apcar then referred to the Sara Bridge and said the public were pretty unanimous in the desire for a bridge at Sara, and a broad gauge railway thence to Calcutta.

The Hon'ble member then referred to his suggestion last year that as at Home there should be abatement or rebate of income tax of Rs. 1,500 up to Rs. 3,600. The finance member then objected considering that a man on 1,000 a year was not badly off. "Neither of us, fortunately," said Mr. Apcar, "have had to try the experiment but I still adhere to my previous opinion and think it quite as worthy of consideration as the reduction of salt tax.

HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who followed, next spoke for twenty-five minutes. He commenced by alluding to the salt tax and argued that these remarkable increase in consumption, viz. 20 per cent. in five years, was a striking proof that the tax had pressed with severity on the poor.

With regard to Mr. Baker's statement that it was the sole contribution of the poor to the Exchequer, he disputed altogether the correctness of the remark. *Re* excise on cotton falls exclusively on them; under stamps and registration they paid certainly their fair share. They had been deprived in forests of their immemorial right to free fuel and grazing, and Sir Edward Law had calculated they paid 20 to 30 per cent. of customs. With the exception of income-tax they contributed freely, Mr. O'Connor, late Director of Statistics, having recently referred to them as a class that contributed most largely to the finances of the State. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghokale next criticised the statements of Revenue and expenditure with regard to figures under Railways and Irrigation being given as net. He remarked he was glad his suggestions of last year had been met in so far as railways were concerned and hoped that the same principle should be applied to Irrigation. He also strongly urged the separation of local Revenue from Provincial and Imperial. Alluding to 2 millions for educational expenditure next year, he said the matter was confused and he hoped the next Financial Statement would be free from such criticism. The Hon'ble member then entered a strong protest against the manner in which surpluses were annually devoted to railway expansion, while next to nothing had been so far spent on sanitation. He pointed out while 260 millions sterling had been spent in railways the death-rate of India was 35 per thousand against 16 in England. Local bodies were notoriously poor and the Imperial Government should certainly spend far more on sanitation works. He believed there was some idea of devoting the resource of profit from coinage of rupees to developing railways. This fund which is now to be known as "the Gold Standard Fund" amounted to 16 million sterling and he thought the public had a right to ask for a definite statement as to what its limit was likely to be. No statements had been made. He thought the fund should merely serve as a guarrautee for the maintenance of a stable exchange and if the statement could not be made now he hoped to find one in the next Budget. He rejoiced at the prospect of the cessation of the opium revenue, the historical part of which was a melancholy business. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale then alluded with pleasure to the fact that a grant for the Army Scheme had been reduced by half million which had come out of the iron grip of the Commander-in-Chief. He argued that there was no serious war cloud on the horizon, an opinion in which Mr. Balfour and Mr. Haldane concurred, and said that India might well ask for a reduction in her Army expenditure. More than a fair share of the cost of defence was thrown upon her. The status of Indian Officers in the Army should be improved and higher careers thrown open to them. He had spoken for years on the questions. They were delicate and different ones, but the way out must be found. He alluded to the fact that the people were to have free primary education as a most gratifying statement of the Budget and hoped that the next step, after no long an interval, would be compulsory education.

Finally, Mr. Gokhale said the question which transcends all others in importance at the moment was how to associate the people of the country with the administration of their own affairs, so that their growing estrangement may be prevented and the bond between them and the Empire strengthened. The main difficulty was that the Government the country was really in the hands of Civil Service, who were practically an exclusive caste who were practically sole advisers of Government and Secretary of of State. They recognised in a general way that some advance was necessary, but but when it came to a discussion a majority was found against every reform that was proposed. Objections were raised on various grounds and so he said:—"We move round and round the fortress of official conservation and bureaucratic reluctance to part with power without being able to effect a breach at any point." This sort of thing had continued for years, and the attitude of the public mind had undergone steady and in recent years a rapid change. He hoped the impression now formed that important concessions were contemplated was well founded. There should be no delay as the public mind was in a state of great tension and unless they were quickly announced they would lose half the efficacy and all their grace.

HON'BLE MR. MILLER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller in the course of his speech, said: "In agricultural policy we are now approaching the end of a period of transition. The department was built up during a long series of years, chiefly by the patient and far-seeing efforts of Sir Edward Buck, whose great interest in India makes him still an annual visitor. He laid the foundations during years of financial stress and recognised that in a branch of work from which no quick return could be derived it was not wise to attract attention of financial authorities by any excessive demands for pecuniary assistance. He devoted himself rather to economics. The troublesome and often protracted system of land settlement and in the domain of agriculture to inquiry and organisation, so that his successors should be prepared to reap the advantage of it. Now that the finances have improved, the departmnet was now reaching the time when they hoped to have a capable staff to grapple with the research work which must be the basis of all progress. The speaker hoped to visit the Pusa College shortly though he could not yet state when it would be opened. The expansion of the provincial staffs was more likely to be delayed by want of men than by want of funds, and he hoped to see a large increase of students in agricultural schools. He concluded his speech by a controvention of Dr. Rash Bahari Ghose's remarks on the famines in India, attending to the Central Provinces which fully deserved the great improvement in their financial condition. They now require development. It possessed an intelligent population, rich tracts of country, and immense mineral resources, and its urgent need was more railway communication.

HON'BLE MR. FINLAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay after referring to the continued advance in the trade and industries of India and the striking advance in commercial activity and progress which had occurred in Calcutta Bombay, Cawnpore and Madras during the four years he had been absent from the country. He dealt with the proposed changes in the different departments under his charge. He announced that from October next the unit of weight for letters sent out of India will be double being raised from half an ounce to one ounce. The rate of postage to countries within the British Empire being one anna for an ounce and for other countries 2½ annas for the first ounce and 1½ anna for each additional ounce, while for inland letters from October next half an anna will cover the postage of a letter not exceeding one tola in weight. This concession is intended to be final, Government do not contemplate any further alteration in the weight of letters charged with half anna rate or a reduction of weight below half an anna.

Turning to postal the Insurance Fund the last variation should a surplus, and Government decided to increase by ten per cent. the sums insured by existing premia. Thus monthly payments which have hitherto affected insurance of Rs. 100 will in future secure Rs. 110. This applies to all policies in existence on April 1st, 1907, and all new policies. A reduction will also be made on tariff on telegrams between India and Aden, which will be reduced from Rs. 1-5 a word to one rupee a word. Referring to comments on the reduction in capital expenditure on railways the Hon'ble member, after quoting the sanction given by the Secretary of State to the system of triennial programmes, said that provision has been made for over three crores in India, but the amount that can be raised in India is only a small fraction of the sum required for capital expenditure on railways and that expenditure really depends on the amount that can be borrowed in London. This must be settled by the Secretary of State and his decision is that capital expenditure must be reduced from 15 to 13 crores. We regret the decision but must accept it. The Government's difficulties may in part be relieved by private enterprise if private promoters will not ask for guarantees but accept both risk of loss and change of profit. They will find Government will impose no unreasonable condition on them. Since I assumed charge of my present office the most important and most urgent question that I have had to deal with has been the deficiency of rolling stock on Indian Railways. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has to-day given forcible expression to the general feeling of the public on this subject, and I have no find with the accuracy of his description of the situation. I have received verbally and in writing complaints on the subject from Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. From these representations and the information supplied by the Railway Board leave no room for doubt that there is a serious deficiency in rolling stock not confined to any particular railway, but on practically all railways. The Government of India fully recognise on the gravity of the situation which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has portrayed I will not take up the time of Council by discussing the past causes of this deficiency except to hazard the suggestion that it is very largely due to the fact that the prosperity of India and the increase in the traffic have been very much great than was foreseen or could reasonably heve been assumed in forecasting our future requirements and neglecting the fact. We may confine our attention to the present and the future. As to the present unfortunately no full remedy is possible. The rolling stock takes time to build and all that can be done is to make full use of the existing stock. Have the assurance of the Railway Board that they and all the railways concerned have in the last few months been doing and are now doing their utmost to mitigate the present inconvenince by removing any defects in the metnods of working the traffic, and to see that the fullest possible use is being extracted from every wagon at their disposal. As to the future the figure given in the Financial Statement show that the Government are taking steps to make good the deficiency in rolling stock. The provision under this head amounts to 568 lakhs. The corresponding amounts in the four previous years were 291, 292, 279, and 382 lakhs respectively. The deficiency in rolling stock was recognised a year ago and the grant was largely increased in the current year. It has been still further increased for next year and the Council has doubtless noted the statement of the Railway Board that the provision has met in full the demands of all railways for grants for rolling stock. Special efforts will be required on the part of the India Office to spend the whole of the grant and no doubt they will be made. The Government of India have impressed the Secretary of State the urgency of the demands.

In order to reduce in future years the difficulty of obtaining within the year the rolling stock for which funds are provided the Railway Board are taking a special step this year. The Secretary of State has provisionally sanctioned subject to revision on financial grounds a programme of railway with a capital expenditure of 15 crores in 1907-1909 and of 15 crores in 1909 1910. These figures include certain provision for rolling stock 474 lakhs in 1908-1909 and 368 in 1909-1910. The Railway Board have now decided to address all the railway administrations informing them of the amount provided in the triennial programme for Rolling Stock in 1908-1909 and 1909-1910, and to urge on them the necessity of preparing and obtaintng the estimates for the rolling stock required in those years and of sending home indents as soon as possible. This will enable the India Office to make timely arrangements] for placing the orders for supply in the two later years covered by the triennial programme. The above remarks state what is being done to meet what may be termed the current demands of the railways and to bring the stock of each railway up to its requirements. The Government of India think that the situation demands a further measure of a special character, and they are proposing to the Secretary of State the formation of a central reserve of rolling stock to be at the Railway Board for issue to any railway which may from time to time require its own stocks to be temporarily supplemented So such is for what the Government is doing. Now I have a suggestion to make to the various coal and other companies who have fell the stress of the shortage of wagons. Could they not take some share in the steps to prevent the recurrence of the past few months. In England and Scotland it is the almost an invariable practice of such companies to supply their own wagons. They do not depend entirely on the railways to meet their demands. Cannot Indian Companies do likewise There may be difficulties but I can assure the various Companies that if any of them are ready to supply rolling stock for their own use their proposals will be welcomed by the Railway Board and the Government of India, and that reasonable conditions for the use of private wagons on the railways will be agreed to.

SIR H. ANDERSON.

The Hon'ble Sir H. Anderson in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Edgerley, explained why the settlement figure of police expenditure could not be immediately decided, but said the Finance member is moving as fast in the matter as resources permit.

He then referred to the subject of decentralized administration and to the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions about which he is afraid it will be necessary to address local Governments, and finally to the freedom of the Press in India.

He then asked the members to excuse him from replying to the criticism of which he had had no notice, but he said he could not pass in silence.

The concluding portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech, in which he represents the Indian Civil Service as a caste whose only aim is to retain the monopoly of power for themselves.

He said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale forgets that the India Civil Service is the custodian of interests of the three hundred millions who inhabit India and not merely of the small party of perhaps, a few million of whom he is the spokesman. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has formulated a demand for self-government for India on the lines of a self-governing colony, but to set up that type of Government at the present day as a plank of practical politics is as illogical and absurd as it would be for a teacher to instruct a pupil in differential calculus immediately after he had mastered the simple addition. The Hon'ble Member then described the progress made in the revision of the Imperial "Gazetteer" in the reorganisation of superior police and in the Tata Research Institute.

HON. MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT.

The Hon'ble Major-General Scott said that the majority of important measures with which the department of Military Supply is concerned have already been referred to in the Military Secretary's Memorandum, but there are one or two matters which invite attention. The delays in manufacture which have occurred in some Ordnance factories were mainly due to scarcity of trained labour owing to the demand in mills and factories from skilled labour.

The cordite explosions at Hyderabad and Ferozepore demonstrated the importance of a more rigid system of periodical inspection and proposals are being submitted by the Director-General of Ordnance for an expert inspector branch and for the re-organisation the Ordnance Department generally by which a more complete decentralisation of factory and arsenal administration will be secured. It is intended to abandon the scheme for a permanent establishment of the third Army Clothing Factory at Fategarh and obtain from private local manufacturers many articles of Army Clothing and Ordnance equipment.

Regarding Military Works Services the Hon'ble Member explained that only small parts fixed a grant of 100 lakhs expended on new works, the remainder being required for ordinary demands. The establishment and maintenance of the operations in connexion with the Stud Farms, Ahmednagar and Mona were very successful The Marine Survey work carried out in the Persian Gulf, Burma Coast, and near Modale and Andaman Islands.

My Lord, as Your Excellency said at the last Budget Debate the price paid for an Army is the premium paid for the insurance of the country The huge armies of modern nations are not due either to any tendency to overinsure or to the promptings of mere military ambition. They exist in the first place for the maintenance of peace becaus nations must know that on their armed strengt depends their immunity from attack. No nation can hope to be great and prosperous without being strong amongst its fellows. Its wealth, the welfare of its people, its commerce, its investments, and its, interior development, depend on its security from hostile pressure, a security guaranteed only by the efficiency of its military forces. Those words, my Lord, rightly define the principles of our Military policy in India. Our arrangements are made to maintain the security of this country and its teeming millions of inhabitants whom we have undertaken to protect and for whom we are determined to ensure tranquility in their homes. Our policy is, therefore, a purely defensive one, for it is most unlikely that we shall ever attack any other Power, or indeed undertake any military operations unless the necessity is forced upon us through aggression or acts which compel us to defend what we hold. But whilst it is our duty to maintain adequate forces for the defence of this country, it is equally our duty to see that we obtain the best value for our money.

As I pointed out last year we are seeking to make the best use of the means at our disposal by overhauling the machinery and reorganising our existing materials, and I can fully understand the interest that has been taken by the public (as Mr. Gokhale has shown to-day, in the redistribution scheme that is one of the projects on which we are now engaged. I have seen it stated that we intend to place a large portion of the Indian forces on the North-West Frontier, whilst others seem to be under the impression that the troops are to be collected together in certain great cantonments.

Neither of these statements are in any way accurate. The principles on which we have been working are totally different. The distribution of the Army in India as it stood before the present changes were introduced has hardly seen any practical improvement since the day of the mutiny. The Military areas into which the country has hitherto been extent with a different number of troops in each. They were not such that peace formations were in any degree adopted to the requirements of war. The troops for the various Brigades and divisions of the Field Army had to be drawn from widely separated localities and different commands. They could not be trained together in the tactical formations in which they would be employed in the field and the numerous administrative details on which every army must depend for its success and very existence were extremely complex and unsatisfactory.

These are some of the reasons, my lord, which rendered it necessary for us to examine the disposition of our forces and try to remedy some of the most alarming defects. We have been attempting to form divisions self contained in all respects not only read and able to take the field themselves, but also to leave behind when mobilised sufficient troops to provide adequality for order and tranquillity in the areas from which they are drawn on the mobilisation. It has also been necessary to establish these divisions on the main lines of railway in such a manner that they can be transported rapidly when required. For this purpose it is manifestly unnecessary and inadvisable to locate the army on the North-West frontier. The divisions will be established *en echelon* one behind the other on our various railway lines, so that we carry out the principle of conveniently dispersing our troops in peace. Whilst providing for their rapid concentration in war it must not be forgotten that distance is a factor of comparatively minor importance in the railway concentration of troops for war.

Everyone knows that for the successful conduct of military operation many other things are needed, besides the actual troops; stores food and ammunition have to be supplied, transport collected, remount arranged for, and numerous other details, such as hospitals, field, parks, etc., have to be provided. All these have to be delivered at the various bases of operations. That is, they require train power and however excellent our train service may be it requires most careful consideration and organisation to enable all requirements to be delivered in a moderate time. It is, therefore, essential that we should so distribute our forces and material in time of peace as to enable a thoroughly equipped army to pass rapidly into a state of war when required without unnecessary dislocation and confusion. I have already referred to the provision of the necessary internal garrisons that have to be left behind for political purposes when our army takes the field. Besides, these there are two other important considerations which are to be provided for in any scheme of redistribution: these are health and training We want to move the troops from unhealthy stations or where they are scaterred in isolated detachments and are no longer required for political or military purposes and place them in more healthy localities where they can be of greater value in the general scheme of defence. In order to make the best use of our existing material it is not only necessary that we should do all in our power to mitigate climatic effects as far as possible; but it is for equal importance that we should distribute our avaliable forces so as to secure their efficient training in fighting formations in time of peace. The ideal would be to have the brigades organised in peace time in the formations in which they would take the field in time of war, eath commanded and trained under its own brigadier, but this ideal is not entirely obtainable. It is, however, practicable to arrive at an organisation, and distribution which will meet the essential requirements of the case enabling the troops to be highly trained on a divisional basis in tactical formations in peace time and pass rapidly into their war-organisation when war occurs. These are the main principles of the scheme. It is not one which has been accepted without the most prolonged consideration of all the numerous and complex conditions involved; nor can it be carried to completion for some time as each step has to be carefully considered in the fullest detail. In every instance sites have to be examined and surveyed. Medical condition have to be reported upon the water-supply cost of labour and buildings, facilities for training, questions of forage and rations and numerous other considerations must necessarily be examined. It is obvious, therefore, that the matter is one which will take some time to complete. But if carried systematically to a conclusion we shall be able to deploy approximately double their former strength in half the time which appears to be worth a modern expenditure simply in the form of an insurance. Of course, it must be understood, that the redistribution of the troops cost only a small proportion of the total grant which has been authorised for the redistribution of the army and its reorganisation on a divisional basis. Closely connected with the training and organisation of the troops themselves is the equally important subject of staff organisation and training, for however efficient the regimental officers and men may be, however brave and devoted—and we can confidently pay that tribute to the magnificent men of which the army in India is composed—they can only be heavily handicapped if the staff work fails or is found wanting. We have been trying, therefore, not only to improve our staff organisation by an improved distribution of duties but by the establishment of the Indian Staff College. We hope gradually to obtain a large body of highly trained Staff Officers who will be of the greatest value both for peace preparation and in the ordeal of war. Several little difficulties had to be faced at first, but they have all been satisfactorily disposed of and the new buildings at Quetta will be ready in time for the College to be transferred there next term where they will have the best possible facilities for learning their important duties both theoretically and in a thoroughly practical manner with the permission of the Secretaay of State and the courteous assistance of our gallant allies, the Japanese, we are arranging to send, a party of those young Staff Officers to Manchuria where they will be able to study on the ground the course of those recent great military operations and learn the many remarkable lessons which that campaign disclosed. Their tour will, I feel sure, to have the best results and be well worth the small expenditure incurred on their passages. At the Budget Debate last year I said that I felt sure my Hon'ble colleagues do not consider the sepoy overpaid. Indeed, having regard to the increased cost of living, I should be somewhat surprised if they did not think the converse to be more correct, whilst systematically proceeding with our schemes for the general improvement of the army and its preparedness for war. We have therefore been also considering how we can ameliorate the conditions of the troops themselves within the means at our disposal, the kit money of Native troops is being raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 which will give a man a free kit instead of his having to pay a large part of the cost himself, a troop allowance will also be given to all unmounted combatants, free passages will be granted to a certain number of Native soldiers proceeding to their homes on leave, and revised pension rules for the Native army have been recommended to the Secretary of State. All these measures will be of great assistance to the Native ranks and will, it is hoped, have a beneficial effect. The British Officers also have not been forgotten. A revised scale of travelling allowance for all Officers has been introduced which will prevent their being subjected to pecuniary loss as has frequently been the case hitherto when transferred or ordered on outstation duties. The question of the pay of the British Officers of the Indian Army is now under consideration, and I hope that before long it may be found possibly to do something to improve the position of junior ranks. My lord, I am sure, we all fully realise that there is no finality in military arrangements. It is an unfortunate necessity that our measures of defence must be periodically revised in order to keep pace with the progress of other nations, and the improvements in their armaments if we intend to maintain our high position in the world, an army is an extremely complicated machine which becomes more and more complex as new inventions are produced and requires constant overhauling not only to ensure that each part is in thoroughly sound efficient and suited for its intended purpose, but that all what is not proved to be really necessary shall be rejected and got rid of by precaution, and carefully observing the latter. The cost of essential improvements may be largely counterbalanced by savings effected in other directions, and if those principles are constantly adhered to I feel sure that any increased expenditure anticipated from our schemes of reorganisation will be greatly reduced by a sound system of economical administration in the army.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser briefly congratulated Government on the favourable and exceedingly lucid financial statement and its cordial appreciative reception and he recognised with singular pleasure the sympathetic spirit in which questions affecting opium revenue and cultivation were being approached. He would specially express feeling of gratitude with which arrangement for meeting expenditure on famine relief had been received and the general treatment accorded to Bengal.

(For continuation of the Speeches see Supplement.)

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT SURAT.

On the 25th inst. a gathering presided over by the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S., C. S. I., and attended by Mr. Westroff, Collector, the Assistant Collector, Mr. Narandas Rajaram and the *elite* of Surat was held in a highly decorated pandal, specially erected for the purpose in the compound of the Sarvajanik High School, Surat.

After the President was seated and the audience was welcomed by a chorus of boys, the Head Master read his report. Among the noteworthy features in the report were Mr. Tribhovandas N. Malvis' munificent donation of Rs. 30,000 to the school, the registration of the school for grants by the Educational Department, the getting of grants of Rs. 1,500 for the year 1906-07 and Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar's gift of Rs. 300 for a good conduct prize. He also mentioned the introduction of certain new features into the school, such as Drawing, Drill, a Reading Room and a novel system of lending text-books to poor students. After the reading of the report (which was often interrupted by loud and prolonged cheers) the reciters made some admirable performances, at the end of which the President was pleased to announce that the best recitation prize should be awarded to Chandravadan I. Khausaheb who played Wolsey. Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas handed over two guineas to the President to be given to him.

The prizes were distributed to the successful students by the President who then rose, and congratulated Mr. Shah, the Proprietor and Head Master on the success of the school originally founded by Mr. Jekisondas Athawala, Mr. Shah and others, in 1886. He added that the progress of the school was obvious from the number of boys on the school-roll, 390, and also from the fact that the school was registered for grant by Government. He remarked that it was well known how very particular and careful Mr. Giles was in giving grants to private schools, and that he seldom registered a school that did not work well. He added that before he accepted the invitation to preside he consulted Mr. Giles, who expressed his satisfaction about the working and condition of the school. He pointed a patent defect, viz., the want of adequate school buildings which the Head Master regretted in the report. He was exceedingly cheered at the handsome donation of Rs. 30,000 from Mr. Iribhovandas N. Malvi, whose absence they all regretted very much that evening. He concluded with a hope that the school would be provided with a suitable building in the near future, and wished success and prosperity to the school. He also thanked Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas for giving away two guineas to the best reciter, Mr. Chandravadan.

Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai then rose to propose a vote of thanks to the President, and remarked that Surat had been the cradle of the President's service, and that from Surat he had risen to the highest position open to a civilian of his standing. The President's sympathies for the city had not been impaired by lapse of time, but were still advancing. He regretted the absence of Mr. Malvi, who, he said, had communicated to him his intention of founding a prize in the name of the President to commemorate his visit that day.

Mr. K. E. Modi seconded the proposal, and after the singing of the National Anthem, the President, Mr. Westropp, and others were garlanded, and after the distribution of flowers the President left the shamiana, amidst prolonged and loud cheering of the students.

THE INDO-CHINA COMPANY.

At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, held yesterday afternoon, in the Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Rahmabhoy Allana presided. The chairman moved the adoption of the report for the last year.

Your directors beg to submit to you their Report on the operations of the Company during the year ended 31st December 1906 together with the Audited Statements of Account. During the year under report it will be seen that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 3,56,119-5-7 which will no doubt be considered highly satisfactory. Including the balance of last year of Rs. 177-9-0 and deducting the amount of ad-interim dividend already paid for the half year ended 30th June last at Rs. 60 per share the available balance which stands to the credit of Profit and Loss account is Rs. 3,20,836-14-7. Out of this amount your Directors recommend that a further dividend be declared and made payable to the Shareholders at the rate of Rs. 100 per share amounting to Rs. 47,280. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 3,500 be made payable to the Company's office and Mill staff and that your Agents may be authorised to distribute such sum in such manner as to them may appear proper. The balance of Rs. 2,70,056-14-7 your directors propose to dispose of as under:—

Reserve Fund account Rs. 1,63,000; Repairs Fund account Rs. 10,000; Buildings account [illegible]; Engine and Machinery Depreciation account [illegible]; Ballance to be carried forward Rs. 30,236-14-7.

The chirman said that since the publication of the report, the directors had taken into consideration the suggestion of one of the shareholders, who had the interest of the Company at heart, and had decided to raise the amount of the proposed dividend for distribution from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, which would necessitate a corresponding alteration in the account items; for instance, the re[illegible] fund which now stood at Rs. 1,90,000, would stand instead at Rs. 1,63,000; the balance to be carried forward would stand at Rs. 30,236, instead of Rs. 15,656.

The report was adopted, and office bearers were appointed. A bonus of Rs. 3,500 was sanctioned for the benefit of the office-staff and the mill-staff. Thanks were accorded to the directors and to the agents for the satisfactory management of the Company's affairs. The usual compliment to the Chairman [illegible] proceedings to a close.

BY THE WAY.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

In its leading article the *Baluchistan Gazette* gives with the following sentence:—"Hence, when we have the *Pioneer's* Peshawar correpondent's word for it that news has been received of the bitterest sentiments having been evoked and given expresion to by the *Mullahs* of various tribes around, or anyhow not very far from, Kabul, at the accounts that have reached them about their King's doings during his visit to India, it naturally creates anxiety of mind, not only for our compatriots domiciled at Kabul—also for those who have accompanied or are following His Majesty,—but also for Habibullah Khan himself Albeit he has proved himself a strom and successful Ruler of as difficult and turbulent a set of subjects as his any Sovereign in the universe, and although he is the acknowledged head of the Mahomedan faith and himself an erudite *Mullah*, capable of giving points to the priesthood of his dominions; still must it be borne in mind that in the East—in Afghanistan and at Kabul in particular—there are always present elements productive of a palace emeute, or a *coup d' etat*, of which no one can predict the consequences once determined on; and our lately returned visitor may have to face something of this kind as a consequence of his absence from his realms and the opportunity thus afforded those who have ulterior ends to serve of disseminating misrepresentations or exaggerations in connection with his doings and sayings in India, calculated to inflame the fanatical passions of the *Mullah*, or priest class throughout Afghanistan."

THE NEW OFFICERS OF THE OXFORD UNION.

Seventy-seven years ago the chair of the Oxford Union was filled by Mr. E. W. Gladstone, of Christ Church; now that honour has been won by Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, of New College. Like the grandfather, the new President began his Union career by acting as secretary. His term of office, however, was not quite so exciting as that of Mr. Gladstone. It was on November 11, 1830, that the then secretary rose to move that "the Administration of the Duke of Wellington is deserving of the confidence of the country." The minute of the meeting reads thus: "The House then divided, when the President announced that the motion was carried by a majority of *one*. (Tremendous cheering.)" Two or three years ago a small committee was appointed to revise the Handbook of the Union. They came to the conclusion that some one had been tampering with Mr. Gladstone's entry, and that the words originally ran as follows: "Tremendous cheering from the majority of one."

FOR THE LAST TIME.

The last occasion on which Mr. Gladstone spoke at the Union was in 1890, when he took "Homer" as the subject of an address. It is interesting to recall that the then President of the Union was officially invited to the statesman's funeral and assigned a stall in Westminster Abbey. The grandson will have as his right-hand man during the debates of the next term a scholar of Jesus College, Mr. W. S. Armour. Unfortunately, Mr. Armour has not been able to fulfil his duties as Junior Treasurer owing to illness. For Junior Treasurer the Union has selected the heir of Lord Selborne, Viscount Wolmer, of University. Viscount Wolmer was first speaker at the debate on St. David's Day, when Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. F. E. Smith took part, and the young Viscount won for himself golden opinions.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. J. C. Smuts is the only University man in the new Transvaal Ministry. He won the Ebden Prize at the Cape University before going to England to enter upon the study of law at Cambridge. Joining Christ's College Mr. Smuts had a brilliant career, and in the year 1894, taking both parts of the Law Tripos in his third year, he was placed head of the First Class in Part I. and also in Part II. In the same year he won the George Long Prize for especial distinction in Roman Law and Jurisprudence. This prize has only been awarded nine times in twenty-five years. After leaving Cambridge Mr. Smuts was called to the Bar, and then returned to South Africa, where he has won distinction both as an advocate and a General.

MORE RED TAPE.

Mr. T. C. Bridges gives, in the March *Grand Magazine*, some more striking instances of red tape in Government offices. Mr. Bridges himself wrote the other day to a Government Department in Whitehall, asking where certain information might be obtained. Three days later came a printed notice acknowledging the receipt of his letter, and informing him that it would "receive consideration." Another three days, and a second imposing communication, written on about four times as much paper as was necessary, enclosed the address which he had asked for. Any junior clerk, Mr. Bridges says, could have given him the information which he wanted. There was no need for two letters, two sheets of paper, two envelopes, two postages, a week's delay.

OVER A HALFPENNY.

It is also stated by Mr. Bridges that at a certain Lincolnshire town the Local Government Board auditor and five clerks spent a whole hour discussing how a halfpenny should be dealt with. The banks refusing to take halfpennies, the auditor thereupon contended that they should accordingly be brought forward. The clerks told him that the custom of the previous auditor had been to mark out a halfpenny balance. The new auditor, however, would not agree, and the result was that after an hour's hot argument no decision was arrived at and the audit had to be adjourned for a week. This delay, of course, necessitated double railway fares and other expenses, to say nothing of the waste of time.

BETTING AGENTS AND UNDERGRADUATES.

We have received a copy of a betting agent's circular which has just been sent to a young man studying at Oxford. It touts for business in the well-known manner of these agents, and sets forth in considerable detail the "terms." It is pretended by the "sharks" who issue these appeals that only clients over twenty-one years of age are wanted; but they must be well aware that their circulars frequently reach those who are much younger. As a matter of fact the one before us was sent to a minor. These circulars, as is very well known, frequently lead into difficulties those who are foolish enough or ignorant enough to pay any attention to them. It appears, however, to be impossible to prevent their circulation; the more's the pity,

AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

When dealing with a Government Department, Mr. Bridges advises, never omit to comply with all the forms. An official is not permitted to exercise any imagination. A gentleman sent to Somerset House a form declaring that his dead brother had left as kin his mother, a widow. After a few days the form came back. He must swear to the words, "Lawful and natural mother." He complied, but this was not the end of it. Back came the form once more with an intimation that it was not enough that he should declare his mother to be a widow. Oath must be made that her husband was dead! Red tape, however, as Mr. Bridges shows, is no monopoly of the British Government.

SIR RICHARD SOLOMON.

Sir Richard Solomon, whose name has been so much before the public of late in connexion with the Transvaal Premiership, is a Cambridge man. He entered Peterhouse in 1872, and was twenty-third Wrangler in 1875. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1879. He has lately been made an Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse, a distinction he shares with the Archbishop of York and the President of the Divorce Court. Sir Richard is a K. C. B. and K.C.M. G. and A. K. C., and has been legal adviser to Lord Rosmead and Lord Kitchener, besides holding a number of official positions in the Cape and the Transvaal, of which Colony he had been Attorney-General for five years at the time of the late elections.

NO VALUE.

[Money will not buy a single one of the things worth having.—Helen Mathers in "P. T. O."]

I never write for money
 As other authors do,
But live, like bees, on honey
 Each dreary winter through.
For who could be a poet
 And elevate his kind
If each exalted motive had
 A sordid one behind?

There's nothing that I covet
 That money will supply.
My home? I'm quite above it.
 My horses? Let them die!
My daily bread? My clothing?
 Ah, Art you must confess
Is greater far than anything
 Like shelter, food, or dress.

So come with me, ye soulful,
 Who reckon profit loss;
The world is, as a whole, full
 Of little else than dross.
Things bought are not worth having,
 And cash engenders strife,
Come, bid farewell to all you buy,
 Renouncing comfort, you and I
 Will lead the simple life.

A. W. B.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DUTCH FEMININE COSTUMES ARE TOO COMPLEX FOR WORDS.

The women's costume is a trifle too complex for verbal description, as feminine belongings usually are; but the white lace cap which covers the head from eyebrows to nape of neck and from ear to ear, curving out in rounded wings on each side of her sheeks is always a conspicious and invetable portion of a woman's attire. It may possibly be that on Sunday this cap is a trifle whiter or stiffer or daintier than on week-days, but the difference is not very apparent. The ladies assure us there is a vast difference in the quality of the net and the amount of handiwork employed, but the lens made no special note of that. In shape and outline the camera finds great distinction between these caps and those of Katwyk or Marken or Bois le Duc, but between Sunday and Monday caps in Volendam it records none whatever. For the rest of the costume feminine Holland asks above all things, apparently, a very flat, narrow chest, surmounting enormous hips, and Volendam is no exception to this fashion rule. The invariable black "best waist" of the elder women is usually brightened by a square yoke of lighter color and material, and the dark apron or overskirt is topped by six inches or more of gay plaid, or bright colored band, worn over an underskirt of dull blue striped or black material and uncountable petticoats. About the throat a collar formed of many rows of heavy, dark red coral beads is fastened by huge silver clasps, and the number of rows, the size and quality of the beads are matters for faminine pride. Long hair is not the glory of woman in Holland save, perhaps, at Marken. It is usually hidden, and at Volendam is cut quite close and entirely covered by a tight-fitting thick black silk cap, concealed beneath the snowy white lace. The younger girls, from the tiniest toddler to the young *meisje*, old enough to wed, wear dresses and caps the exact counterpart of their grave mothers, no less full of skirt or narrow of chest, but much gayer in color. A group of tiny maidens in a stiff breeze on the dike resembles nothing more than a swarm of butterflies.—"*Volendam, the Artists' Village.*" (*Scribner*).

WHERE ENGLAND EXCELS.

"Nowhere can such pretty tea services and those hundred and one charming and fascinating little objects, either in silver or glass, be found as in England," says the Paris edition of the "New York Herald." "In the way of small portable tea-tables," continues the writer, "I saw one imported from England. It was rather Chippendale in style but quite modern in conception. You opened the lid, which was divided in two, and the tea-table was set ready for use. The table could be closed and rolled away without the slightest risk or inconvenience. "Needless to say, the contents of this novel tea-table were quite lovely, and neat as possible, with everything anyone could require in the way of butter-dishes, toast-racks, muffin-plates, and bird salt-cellars, without which nothing to-day could be perfect; for the bird mania has reached the dining-room, and our salt-cellars, our menu-holders, and our decanters, all are birds."

A TETE-A-TETE TABLE.

"Another table for tete-a-tete tea I thought rather original and pretty. It consisted of a very, very large silver tray placed on a dumb waiter stand of ebony, rather low. The tray formed the top of the table, and held the entire tea-service. The cups and saucers were of old Sevres, and there were all manner of little plates and old Sevree compotiers for cakes and tartines. Four little Sevres vases containing china flowers garnished the four corners, and gave a most dainty and recherche effect to this pretty service. "Artificial flowers in china have a very different effect on the dinner or tea-table from artificial flowers, which are a perfect horror in any room, used in any way. They are also effective among ferns in a jardiniere for the middle of the table, but the outlay (for they are very expensive, these little china flowers) is not so great in the long run as constantly changing fresh flowers, which cannot resist the high temperature of our rooms and flats.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "China," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from England, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ambler, Mr F B
Blease, Mrs and infant
Beard, Miss E
Badcock, Mrs M E
Cowre, Mrs H M and child
Cooke, Mr and Mrs G F
Cameron, Mrs
Conran, Dr C E
Draper, Miss A E
Dove, Miss G
DeCastro, Mr and Mrs L and child
Eagan, Mr J 2
Hoogewerf, Mrs and infants
Haverley, Miss A
Innes, Mr J
Justice, Miss F
Kitching, Mrs A and 2 children
Kett, 2 Misses
Lees, Mr J
McGill, Miss L M
Moodie, Mrs and child
Porter, Mrs and infant
Paget, Miss
Pennie, Mr A
Posnet, Rev C W
Rowe, Mr N J
Robert, Mr T
Rogers, Mr A
Smith, Mr G
Turner, Mr F C
Thomas, Mr F A
Urquhart, Mr F
Vokes, Mrs W and 2 children
Waldrow, Miss A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Atkins, Mr J DeC
Ashworth, Maj P
Balten, Mr L and Mrs
Bean, Miss
Bernard, Miss E
Best, Mr S F
Cocks, Mr G A
Chappell, Mr H
Collins, Mr W H
Cunning, Mr A
Carter, Mr R
Clarke, Mr C S
Ghee, Rev W
Crisp, Mr A G
Chrysostomo, Mr J P
Campbell, Miss F
Cotes, Mr E
Cross, Mr W
Dean, Mr and Mrs W J
Dawes, Mrs H
Eales, Mr W J
Ford, Mr Mrs and child
Fonseca, Mr D E
Greez, Miss
Grigg, Mrs H B
Gordon, Col F Mrs and 3 Miss
Hunter, Mr A E
Hawey, Mrs J and Miss
Hunt, Capt S
Huddleston, Lt E W
Harding, Mrs W H
Irwin, Miss H
Jumivall, Capt W
Joens, Mrs J H A
Jeaffeson, Mr C B
Johnston, Mr G R
Johnson, Dr H
Jones, Miss F C
Jacob Mr F
Kelly, Capt
Kennedy, Mr J
Lankester, Mr O
Meirdith, Mr Mrs and Miss
Marshall, Mr D
Margary, Miss
Mercer, Mr D
Pairs, Mr A L
Perkins, Maj J C C
Petman, Mr and Mrs B
Panton, Mr B H
Pugh, Mr A J
Paget, Mrs R M
Punis, Mr M
Reddie, Mr and Mrs F A
Robertson, Mr W A
Ram, Mrs L and infant
Ross, Mrs H
Shortt, Mr and Mrs W
Slacke, Mrs F A
Smith, Maj H L
Shaw, Mr F W
Sturrock, Mr A T
Sadlier, Mr H S
Shann, Mr M C
Sullivan, Col G D F
Townsend, Miss
Todd, Miss J C
Tidmarsh, Capt R M
Vyoian, Mr D infant and nurse
Willcock, Lt A R G
Wales, Mr C
Wulzter, Mr and Mrs
Wynne, Mrs
Whitehead, Mrs
Wilson, Mr D

FOR BRINDISI.

Caron, Mr J B
Mackenzie, Mr H A
Vassilas, Mr A S

FROM PORTSAID.

Desy, Mr and Mrs L A and 2 Miss and Master.

FOR KARACHI.

Adamson, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Bliss, Mr J
Eger, Miss W
Maxwell, Capt W L
Perrie, Mrs and 2 children
Sanders, Mr W A

FOR RANGOON.—Ezemna, Mr.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana Sind and the Punjab, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatan, Ratnagiri, Dwarka and Deesa and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum was 6° to 9° above normal at Bhavnagar Para and Karachi and 7° to 17° below it in the Punjab and at Agra; minimum 6° above normal at Masulipatam and 5° to 8° below it in the Punjab and at Ahmednagar, Poona, Raipur and Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lower 52° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudly at Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Cuddapah, Raipur, Bhavnagar Para, Jaipur, Cawnpore and Delhi record light showers.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Mr. Seymour Hicks, writing in "M. A. P." of his early days on the stage, says he made his first appearance as a "super" at the Grand, Islington, in 1887. "I was not going to fail for lack of self-confidence, and 'cheek' I had in plenty, as the following story will show. One night the stage manager, A. E. Mathews, rame below the stage, where we supers dressed, and asked whether any one could play a small part. Before any one could reply—Mr. Mathews told me this in later years—I had torn the sheaf of parts he was carrying from his hand, and was busily searching his pockets for more. Audacity had its reward, and I was given a part.'

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer,' for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Re storers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

LITTLE-KNOWN ROYAL LONDONERS.

Every Royal personage prefers to draw a sharp line of distinction between his private and his public life, and few indeed are those members of the Royal blood who—like the late Duke of Cambridge, for instance—seem really to enjoy taking part in ceremonies and functions. Experience has taught those members of the highest caste who are not compelled to be perpetually showing themselves to the public, that they can enjoy a much freer existence in London than in the country, and that without going so far as his Majesty's kinsman, Count Enrich of Leiningen, who contents himself with a bachelor flat, and who lives in every way the life of a private gentleman of rank. It is also significant that no Royal personage inhabits the charmed area of Mayfair, which remains, when all is said and done, the really fashionable quarter of the Metropolis. Westminster, Kensington, and the north side of Oxford Street—each have their private Royal residence; and lately it has been rumoured that one popular young Royal couple intend to set up their household gods in Bloomsbury.

SOME ROYAL RESIDENCES.

Time was when Royal personages always inhabited a palace, and each of the late Sovereign's uncles and aunts, known collectively as the "old Royal Family,' had their suite of apartments at Kensington Palace, at St. James's Palace, or at Hampton Court. At the present time, two of His Majesty's sisters have delightful quarters in the Royal Borough. The Duchess of Argyll's London home consists of a suite of beautiful and stately rooms, which have the delightful annexe of a large private garden, where the Duchess has built a studio where she can work at her sculpture undisturbed. Princess Henry of Battenberg more recently became an inmate of the old palace where her mother was born, and there she give a number of very pleasant dances when the Queen of Spain made her *deubt* in Society. Both the Princesses are fond of walking in the neighbourhood of the palace unaccompanied. Princess Louise—to give her her old name—is far less often recognised, and yet scarce a day goes by without her being seen on foot in Kensington High Street, and she is an intelligent and generous patron of the fine curiosity shops which are to be found there and in Church Street, as well as of the famous book shop, which, started by two ladies some years ago, has proved such an unqualified success.

HISTORIC MARYLEBONE.

Old-fashioned people shook their heads when they learnt that Queen Victoria's eldest British granddaughter was about to start her married life in historic Marylebone. It was said at the time that the late Sovereign wished the new Duke of Fife and his Royal bride to inhabit a portion of St James's Palace, but that the Duke—in this as in other minor matters connected with his bridal—made it quite clear that he wished the Princess to be regarded rather as his wife than as the daughter of the future King of England. It may, however, be hinted that few Royal palaces are more beautifully furnished and are more perfect in every detail than the unpretentious-looking, though substantial, mansion in Portman Square where the Princess Royal has spent so much of her happy married life. As Lord Fife, the Duke was famed for his exquisite taste, and his love of art, and his bachelor quarters in Cavendish Square were exceptionally luxurious and splendid. The Duke and the Princess Royal have certainly fulfilled their ideal of privacy. There is nothing to distinguish their house from that of the houses on either side; and when her Royal Highness is in health the husband and wife often go long walks in the neighbourhood.

MORE MARYLEBONE ROYALTIES.

Although the Duke of Teck is now military attach at the Viennese Embassy, he and the Duchess when in London have also their home in historic Marylebone. during the years that followed the marriage of Prince Adolphus of Teck and Lady Margaret Grosvenor their unpretentious house in Devonshire Place was a great centre of pleasant, unostentatious hospitality, and their children spent many hours of each day in that quaint old world pleasaunce the incloser of Regent's Park. The late Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar lived in Portland Place, and there his devoted widow still dwells, surrounded by the relics of a happy past.

SOME RECENT ROYAL LONDONERS.

The latest additions and by far the most important, to London's List of Royal inhabitants. are Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Both as young married woman and in later life, the popular and philanthropic Princess often found it terribly inconvenient to have no London habitat. Her attendanee at the innumerable meetings and committees at which she was in such request, often meant the expenditure by her of a tremendous amount of mental and physical energy. Queen Victoria had a very strong prejudice against any member of the RoyalFamilly unching in a public restaurant she, however, evidently realised her daughter's position in this matter, for it was found that she had left Princess Christian the delightful old house in Pall Mall called after that Duke of Schomberg who died fighting at the battle of the Boyne, and the mansion—which is next to what was the War Office in Pall Mall—had a former Royal occupant in the person of the eighteenth century Duke of Cumberland. Within very easy distance of Schomberg House—in fact, just across St. James's Park—is yet another little-known Royal dwelling; this is Mecklenburg House. in Buckingham Gate, where lives the Princess of Wales's much-loved aunt, the Dowager Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who, though the widow of a reiguing German sovereign, makes a point of spending the £3,000 a year which she receives from the British people entirely in the capital of our Empire. The Duchess is the only survivor of her generation, but she is surrounded by the affectionate devotion of all the younger members of our Royal Family, who knew well how deeply she felt the death of her adored only brother the Duke of Cambridge.

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID'S HAPPY HUNTING-GROUND.

Although, of course, it would be absurd to call them Royal Londoners, it is an interesting fact that many a Continental sovereign is fond of spending, far more frequently than might be supposed possible, a short holiday, extending from as little as three days to as long as a fortnight, in the capital of the British Empire. The German Emperor, the King of the Belgians, the King of Greece, and the King of Sweden all "know their London" extremely well, and manage, when they choose to do so, to preserve a really strict *incognito*. Certain hostelries within a stone's throw of Piccadilly are special favourites with Royalty *en voyage*, and Claridge's has for many years enjoyed a quite unique *clientele* of the kind—indeed, in old days a particularly dingy suite of rooms in the stately old house which has now been replaced by the magnificent building of the same name had the high honour of receiving a surprise visit from the then young and lovely Empress of the French; and twenty years later from the august Tsarina when the latter came to be with her only daughter, the Duchess of Edinburg. on the occasion of the birth of her first child.

AT COURT.

The second Court of the season was a bigger affair than the first, and there were more presentations. It was a silver Court, five out of every seven dresses being thickly embroidered with the glittering metal, while scores of cloth of silver trains were in evidence. Exquisite lace, magnificent diamonds, and an unusual display of bouquets were other features of Friday night's assembly. The attendance of members of the Royal Family was almost unprecedentedly small, but this hardly counts for much nowadays, when the Sovereigns are the only figures that occupy the foreground.

QUEEN AND FUTURE QUEEN.

The Queen, one fancied, looked a little tired after all her exertions of the past month, but her fascinating individual smile did not fade throughout the evening, and she was as sweetly gracious to the last comer as the first. Her gown and train, of a filmy black material, had been embroidered in India with silver and unering taste, and a dazzling array of orders and jewels half concealed her corsage. The Princess of Wales, in superb good looks, drew all eyes, and hers was, perhaps, the loveliest toilette in the Throne Room, the wondrously fitting princese gown of white satin thickly embroidered with glancing jewels and gold and silver, and the train covered with priceless old Brussels point. The veil worn with a high tiara was of the same rich lace, and diamonds, pearls, and orders added to the display. No other Royal ladies attended. The group behind the regal chairs included once more the Dutchess of Buccleuch, who achieved an usnal effect with her train of cloth of silver lined with black lace, Lady Lansdowne, Lady Airlie, Lady Eva Dugdale (very well dressed in white satin, lace, and silver). and the two pretty Maids of Honour.

DUCHESSES AND BEAUTIES.

Adeline Duchess of Bedford, had old rose point lace worth more than a moderate fortune on her dress and train of Parma violet velvet and chiffon, and jewels of price adorned her head and bodice. That most beautiful representative of her order, the Duchess of Sutherland. stood out well even amid her brilliant surroundings, her very tall tiara accentuating her height, her dress and train of silver and soft white. She presented Mrs. C. Arthur Pearson, who in turn presented Miss Isla Pearson. Lady Castlereagh was near her aunt, and afforded a contrast in loveliness to her sister-in-law (whom she presented), Mrs. Eric Chaplin, the one so calm and stately for all her youth, the other so animated and vivid. Lady Gerard made a bride whom everyone was anxious to see, and she was found to be very pretty and graceful. She and her sponsor Mary Lady Gerard, both literally blazed with diamonds, and the King and Queen held them longer than customary in friendly greeting.

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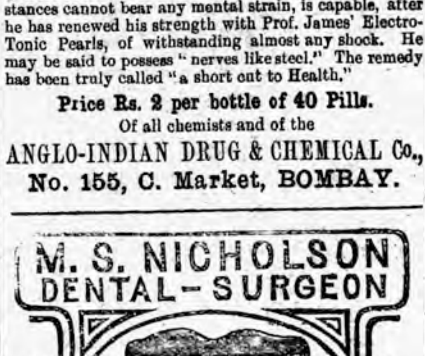

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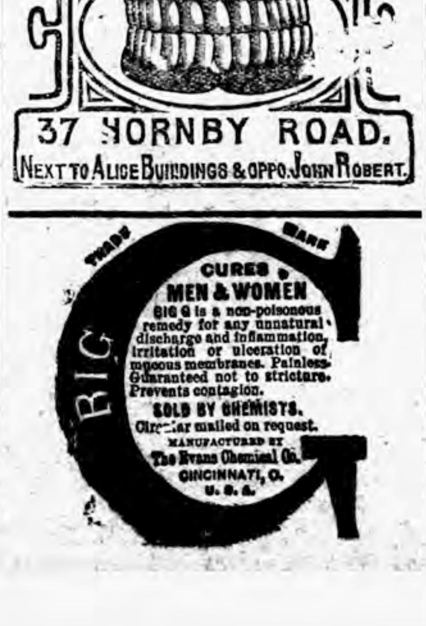

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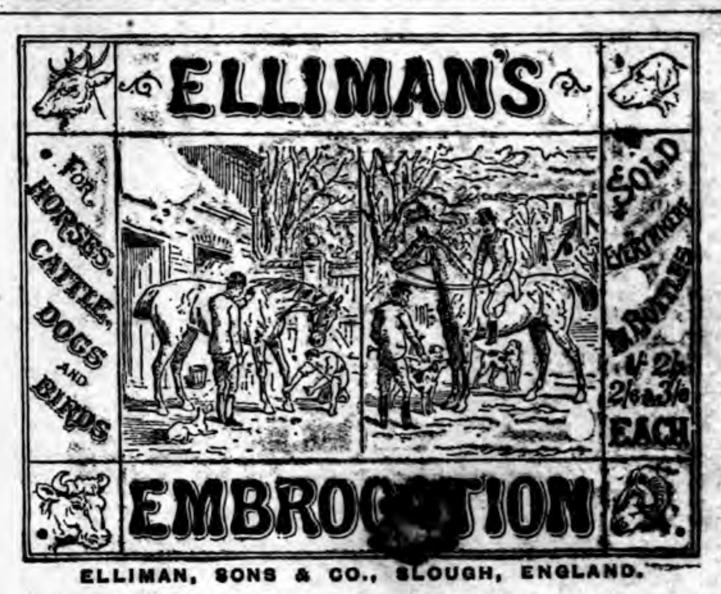

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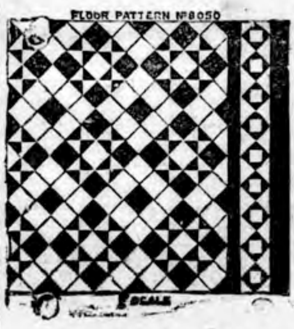

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE
Bombay Gazette

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

◆

HON'BLE MR. BAKER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, in replying to the various criticisms by the Hon'ble Members, commenced by referring to the reduction of the salt tax which did not elicit any criticism from the public press who regarded it of less interest and importance than the lowering of postal charges and that the reduction of the salt tax no longer possesses the virtue of novelty. Mr. Baker replied to the suggestion by the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari of imposing a succession duty on estates of deceased Hindus and Mahomedans with the remark that it was not the first time it had been put forward and on all these occasions the verdict was that though possible on paper it was unworkable in practice, mainly in consequence of difficuties arising out of the Hindu Joint Family system. On the merits of separation of Judicial and Executive functions Mr. Baker said nothing, but on the score of economy Dr. Ghose was merely deceiving himself. In fact not one of the schemes put forward could be carried out without increase of expenditure.

In reply to the Hon'ble Tikka Sahib who had urged the formation of a strong reserve for Native army, Mr. Baker said he will be interested to learn that this has for some years been included in the list of measures for which special grant has been applied, and it is hoped will raise the strength of Reserve to 50,000 men. In reply to Mr. Reynolds who asked for assistance to the United Provinces, Mr. Baker said:—"I have a crumb of comfort for the Hon'ble Members as I have agreed to take up a new settlement during the ensuing season, and I shall take care that this new settlement incorporates all the latest improvements and is framed on a liberal scale.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Hall, the Finance Member did not think the settlement made with Burma were illiteral. He referred to Burma oil being admitted free of duty into India as a reply to the export duty on rice from Burma.

The Finance Member had replied at some length to the Hon'ble Mr Edgerley explaining the reasons why the additional grants to Bombay and Madras for 1907-8 were somewhat small, viz., because these Governments had failed to spend the grants already allotted to them. He agreed that some measures for greater dissolution of financial authority to local Governments was essential and would be considered by the Government of India as a whole. He replied to the comments of the several Hon'ble members on the opium duty, but made no statement on the subject. As regard the exports of food grains he assured the Maharaja of Darbhanga that the high prices were not due to the export. He would watch with interest the movement formed by the Maharaja's presidency to devise measures to meet the situation. There was no occasion for a Government committee of enquiry at the present stage.

On the subject of Army expenditure he considered the Army of India was not excessive, for its area and population instancing the petty Kingdom of Belgium which had an army of 50,000, with a population of 7 millions. He assured the Council that at no time had India received better value for every penny she spends on her Army than she is receiving at the present time.

Mr. Baker replied at considerable length to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's remarks and declined to alter his opinion regarding the incidents of the salt tax on the public, but admitted that the present method of showing the changes for interest on railway debt, involving a minus entry on the expenditure side of the account, was not altogether satisfactory and it was receiving attention. With regard to the intentions of Government regarding the purposes and limits of the gold standard reserve, he admitted that time was approaching when it would be necessary to consider whether any limit, and if so what should be put an amount of invested portion and this matter would be taken up without delay. Until that had been done it would be premature to make any public declarations of policy with regard to providing funds for railway finance. He expressed himself in entire accord with Mr. Finlay's views and laid his remarks upon the table. He also entirely agreed with Mr. Apcar that railway administrations should forecast their requirements beyond the limit of their budgets and receive sanction to place orders for more than one year.

Finally, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker alluded to the action which Government was taking in the matter of the Excise Committee's recommendations. He desired to express cordial acknowledgments of Government to Sir James Thomson and his colleagues for their admirable services and then proceeded to detail chief matters on which a course of action had been decided. He hoped that orders on other points would issue a few weeks after they had reached Simla.

I rejoice that the continued prosperity of India enables me to renew my congratulations of last year to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Baker on the persuance of a well considered financial policy, the details of which he has placed before us with so much clearness and which has again enabled him to announce a substantial remission of taxation in the coming year but in the midst of these good times these times of comparative plenty before which the spectre of famine is falling back. We must not shut our eyes to the misery that is still amongst us the perennial harvest of the plague. confess to some surprise at hearing so little mention of its ravages in to-day's speeches I recent reports are most depressing. The marked decline in the mortality which occurred in 1906 has not been maintained in the present year. Taking the months of January and February the figures for the last five years show a progressive increase during these months. Up to the year 1905 when 252,567 deaths were recorded. In 1906 the mortality for these two months fell to 47,505. It has now suddenly risen to 157,640 more than three times the number of deaths recorded last year. The disease is at its worst in the Punjab and the United Provinces whence no fewer than 102,529 deaths have been reported during January and February. A similar rise of mortality has occurred in the Bombay Presidency. Excluding Bombay city where there has been no increase there have been 19,841 deaths during the last two months against 6,071 in January and February 1906. In Burma which escaped plague entirely until two years ago the deaths in January and February reached the total of 3,574 compared with 1,370 in the same months of 1906.

In the United Provinces, the City of Lucknow is suffering severely from the disease. During the week ending the 16th March 521 deaths occurred, while in the previous weeks 513 and 266 deaths were recorded. The Government of India have done their best to combat it. In a resolution published on the 17th January 1906 they stated the results of the practical experience which has been acquired in the previous five years of actual plague administration. They indicated the preventive measures, the utility of which appeared to have been established, and they pointed out that their application must depend upon the circumstances of the locality the character of the people, the stage which the disease has reached and the agency available for dealing with it. In view of the great variety of conditions in different provinces they declined to lay down a uniform scheme of plague administration and they left it to the local Governments to determine which of the various measures admissable are practicable or expedient at particular times and places and finally they observed that in the last resort all preventive action depends for its succes upon the hearty ro-operation of the people themselves. It is needless to go now into the efforts Government have made and are making to trace the origin of the disease. Much admirable work has been done and we can only hope that investigations may at last help us to check it. I only tell you the sad story of to-day. Yet there is much to be thankful for. The monsoon showered the breath of life almost impartially throughout India and the land has brought forth in plenty. Mr. Baker tells as that the area under the cotton crop, is more than a million of areas in excess of that of last year, whilst the estimated yield exceeds that of any previous year by over a million bales. That the cultivation of jute has grown in area by 200,000 acres and in outturn by 600,000 bales as compared with any former return; whilst it is estimated that the jute crop of last year realized 40 crores of rupees. Our land revenue tells a tale of increasing wealth to great proprietors but still more I hope of abundance of the necessaries of life to the small tiller of the soil. He is the man we must strive to help. He is to a great extent the backbone of the population of India. On his welfare depends much of the happiness and the contentment of the people. And we have been able to do something for him. The reduction of the Salt Tax to reach a maund throughout the whole of India means very palpable relief. Certainly, the tax cannot be termed a heavy one and it is really the only obligatory tax which falt on the great mass of the population. As I understand my hon'ble colleague the incidence of the duty will now work out to less than 2 3/4 annas per head of the population and yet in a poor household the amount is very appreciable; it mans a less of £1,266,700 in our revenue for 1907-08 but in addition to the boon we are conferring on the people our experience of former reduction fully justifies in assuming that the consumption of salt will more than respond to the reduction in duty. But we have undertaken this reduction in the salt duty in the face of another loss to our Revenue very serious loss. My Hon'ble Colleague tells us that proposals have been submitted by the Chinese Government for the gradual reduction of the imports of Indian opium into China pari passu with the gradual contraction of the production of opium in that country the object in view being the eventual extinction of the opium habit among the Chinese and in recognition of China's proposals we have already notified a reduction in the number of chests of Bengal opium for sale in 1907-08 to 49,200 as compared with 52,800 last year. We are also of opinion that the reduction of imports of Indian opium into China should be spread over ten years at the end of which period they should cease. At first sight I grant that China's proposals are very alarming as to their possible effects on Indian revenues. I am afraid I am unable to follow the hon'ble the Nawab of Dacca in his sweeping assumption that India is about to be sacrificed for the pleasure of a few faddists. Neither do I think we are entitled to doubt the good faith of the Chinese Government as to the objection of their proposals.

Papers which I have had recently before me indicate every intention on the part of China to reduce with a strong hand the consumption of opium and the growth of the poppy in her own territory. I am no opium saddist. I quite admit the hardship a proscription of opium would entail on those who use it in moderation, as many in this country do, and I am well aware of the difficulties surrounding any attempt to reduce its production. But there is no doubt throughout the civilised world a feeling of disgest at the demoralising effect of the opium habit in excess. It is a feeling in which we cannot but share. We could not with any self-respect refuse to assist China on the grounds of loss of revenue to India.

I notice that the Hon'ble Tikka Sahib recognises the harm that intoxicating drugs are already doing amongst the manly race from which he springs and welcomes the orders to reduce cultivation of opium as beneficial to his people. I admit that the task China has set herself may be greater than she can accomplish and that we have a perfect right to require that in agreeing to the reduction of imports from India we should be satisfied of the results of China's efforts to reduce her own internal opium production. But notwithstanding the prospect of a heavy loss in revenue I hope we may accept what I believe to be my Hon'ble colleagues view that provided the transition state through which we must pass is spreade over a sufficient number of years. We need apprehend no financial disaster and may reasonably believe that the expansion of our sources of revenue will continue to guarantee our future prosperity. For the coming year at any rate we are I think, entitled to look with satisfaction on much that it has been possible to provide for a reduction in postal rates, a largely increased expenditure on education and assistance to provincial expenditure on famine relief are all measures which should prove of far-reaching public benefit. In respect to railway the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay has explained the reasons which have made it necessary "To omit from next year's estimate any provision for starting the construction of new lines, to retard slightly the progress of lines under construction and to reduce to a small extent the expenditure on special works open lines." It has been necessaryto provide for a very large expenditure upon rolling stock, and I am glad to see that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar speaking on behalf of the trading interests of Calcutta welcomes the provisions which have been made to meet a deficiency which have naturally elicited much bitter criticism from the commercial world. However we may do well to remember that a shortage in rolling stock has often before now been the evidence of a sudden prosperity which it has been momentarily impossible to meet. I am inclined to ask, with my Hon'ble Colleague, if, judging from the custom of great trading companies elsewhere it would not be possible for Indian Companies to relieve the pressure which exists by supplying their own waggons to a certain extent. I am afraid I cannot find it so easy to follow him in his view that Government guarantees are detrimental to private enterprise. have seen not a little of rapid railway development by private enterprise, but I have never suspected that such development was likely to be delayed by a Government guarantee. My experience has rather been that Government guarantees have very largely encouraged private enterprise. Indeed with my short acquaintanee with India. I um rather inclined to suspect that private enterprise may have suffered from want of Government support in respect to military expenditure. I congratulate His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the very clear statement he has given to us. His explanation of the manner in which the army in India is being redistributed will, I trust, assist to disabuse the public mind of many misconceptions. I doubt whether the value of Lord Kitchener's attempt to create a self-contained divisional organization has ever sufficiently appreciated, whilst all that he has done and is still doing to improve the position of the sepoy cannot be too widely known. He has also told us that conditions affecting the pay of British Officers of the Indian Army is under consideration.

I am convinced that though the initial outlay of Lord Kitchener's scheme is necessarily heavy its completion will tend not only to increased efficiency in many directions but will save much of the waste of past years and ensure what I knew the Commander-in-Chief has warmly at heart a sound system of economical administration in the army.

The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, in his very interesting speech, dealt with many topics requiring much more detailed consideration that it would be possible to devote to them to-day, but I can assure him of my full agreement with the views he has expressed of the sympathetic treatment we owe to the Bombay Chiefs whilst in all he said as to the evils of centralized administration he will find himself in entire accord with many an overworked public servant in this country. Perhaps I speak feelingly as one who is called upon to overrule a local Government on such a weighty matter as the extravagant purchase of a horse valued at Rs. 70 or to check the heavy expenditure initiated by the unpardonable demand of some distant Collector for the erection of a bath-room and simultaneously to guard the interests of India. In connection with the admistration of a world-wide Empire I do not think we can go as we are. We can, I hope, do something to shake off the unnecessary chains that bind us. Perhaps we are on the eve of new possibilities.

The Honble Mr. Gokhale tempts me to foreshadow the future. I am afraid at present I can only do so faintly. I recognise with him that politically India is in a transition state, that new and just aspirations are springing up amongst the people which the ruling Power must be prepared not only to meet but to assist. A change is rapidly passing over the land and we cannot afford to dally, and to my miud nothing would be more unfortunate for India than that the Government of India should fail to recognise the signs of the times. I have deemed it all important that the initiative of possible reforms should emanate from us. I have felt that nothing would be more mischievous to British administration in India in the future than a belief that its Government had acted on no conviction of their own but simply in submission to agitation in this country aud in accordance with instructions conveyed to them from Home if there has been misconception. As to this I hope I may be allowed this opportunity of correcting it. The story as far as I can tell it at present is simply this. That last autumn I appointed a committee of my Council to consider the possibility of a development of administrative machinery in accordance with the new conditions we were called upon to face. The committee's report was considered by my Council and a despatch expressing the views of my colleagues and myself has been forwarded to the Secretary of State. What I would impress upon you is that this move in advance has emanated entirely from the Government of India and that we are justly entitled to deny any accusation of "an inadequate appreciation of the realities of the present situation." We have now to await the reply of the Seeretary of State and there is no intention that any legislation should be undertaken before the public in India and at Home have had ample opportunity for an expression of opinion on the proposals we have placed before him. I can assure all those who are interested in this great question that the despatch we have recently addressed to Mr. Morley is fraught with great possibilities, and I earnestly trust that the suggestions it contains may go far towards satisfying the pressing requirements of the Indian Empire.

MADRAS LAND REVENUE.

Increased Expenditure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

The total land revenue estimated for next year amount to Rs. 632·63 lakhs, about Rs. 5 lakhs more than the current year, while adjustments are about Rs. 2·30 lakhs less.

The expenditure next year is calculated to exceed that of this year by about Rs. 5 lakhs. The total revenue from excise for 1907-08 is estimated to exceed that of the current year by Rs. 7 lakhs.

The expenditure is about the same in two years. Of other heads of account the Provincial Estimates show no very great variation so far as receipts are concerned.

As regards expenditure the following are the principal increases (in round figures).—

Budget estimates for 1907-08 over revised estimates for 1906-07—Land Revenue, Rs. 4 lakhs; Police, Rs. 7 lakhs; Education, Rs. 3 lakhs; Scientific, Rs. 1¼ lakhs; Irrigation, Rs. 2 lakhs; Buildings and Boads, Rs. 5 lakhs.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING.

Royal Scots' Tournament.

SECOND DAY.

SOME SPIRITED BOUTS.

The second day of the above Tournament, results of which appeared yesterday, at Colaba, was of far greater interest and was productive of some really good and hard fighting. There was only one Bye fought, but this even was of a spirited nature. Officials' duties were again performed by the same members as on the previous night and gave decisions that were entirely agreed with by another very fair attendance with its smattering of civilians which should increase materially for the finals. Everything went off as well as it started and though the lights were weak at the beginning they were soon coaxed to a glow which made it possible to watch the contests from any part of the enclosure as closely as could be desired.

Proceedings opened with the semi-final of the Feathers in which that excellent young fighter Evans was pitted against Pte McCallum. Though he found a sturdier opponent than Cavannah he immediately set out for an early end with another fight in the Lightweights before him later on. Dashing in he landed a heavy left and repeated it to be met with a right on the mark. Wading in again he jabbed home the left and a right swing on the ear which sent McCallum into the corner where he went down for a moment after getting a bad time. Evans gave him no rest and sent him to the boards again with heavy swings and on rising rushed him again to the ropes where he drove home both hands almost at will. On breaking he jumped in and turning McCallum's head with a left jolt on the jaw swung home a stunning right whieh floored him; his head striking the board with a bang. He was hopelessly out but time came to save him after the eighth count, but after the minute's rest he kept his seat and gave Evans the fight.

Pte. Kenny got a W. O. in the Intermediates 10st. 9lbs., as Pte. Keiller did not come up, having been ill.

For the Catch-weights. Cpl. Richardson had a bye which he fought out with Pte. Eagles and a very clever and spirited three rounds meeting with applause.

Somewhat amusing was the fight for Officers' Middles between Lieut. Morrison, R.S., and Lieut. Dobbin, R. G. A., the former apparently not intending to exert himself too much and suggestively tapping his nose when Dobbin found that part. Dobbin used a nice left usually followed with a right on the ribs and he followed this mode of attack almost without variation from beginning to end. Morrison was entirely on the defence throughout and was distinctly beat in the third round. Dobbin at that time was not in a much better state and lacked the necessary power to end it there and then, but won comfortably on points.

There was one of the fastest bouts in Draft, 9st. 8lbs., we have seen though it did not reach a round. The two were Privates Wrench and Shaw and the styles of each. both using lefts like lightning though a trifle wild, suggests the makings of good fighters before long. Wrench was the bigger but Shaw made the pace with lefts for the jaw whereas Wrench, crouching, went for the mark and getting the former in a corner gave him a bad ten seconds. Shaw was again rushed and nearly put through the ropes, but ducked out smartly to be sent down for only a moment. Wrench went in again and, Shaw ducking, tripped and both came down together, after getting home a couple of lefts, Shaw was rushed and a swinging right on the mark made him retire before the round ended.

Following this excellent little set-to the semi-finals of Intermediates came on between Ptes. Caiger and Kay, the former with advantage in reach and the latter lad of nineteen a far harder hitter. After a short spar Kay went in but missing a vicious right was rushed to the ropes where Caiger let out freely. Kay, however, got his own back on closing and after a mill Caiger was forced to clinch. They steadied down now Kay using left and wild rights which missed till on the call of time he got in a stunner. The second round was a similar affair but with less retaliation from Caiger who only sent in weak lefts, whereas Kay was looking for a knock out but his rights were wild and mostly either fell short or fell on the arm and shoulder with good foot work by Caiger. Kay wasted no time in the third as he neatly swung twice to the head and Caiger clinched, a ruse he resorted to again when next rushed. Kay was after him and landed three heavy rights in succession but Caiger stuck it well and using his height and clinching was still on his pins when the round and fight ended in favour of Kay. After the interval the best fight of the evening came on, one between Pte. Evans and Foreman of Signals. Charles S. Allan of H. M. S. "Hyacinth," Weight was in favour of the latter who was not as fit looking as Evans though of about the same height. Allan immediately went in to make the pace with useful lefts and an occasional right across having decidedly the better of the opening exchanges. Evans then got busy with double flushes and working his man into a corner was administering powerful lefts and rights when Allen got out with a right to the jaw and some points in his favour. Evans came in on opening the second round but was met with straight lefts and right swings which usually missed and Allen went down during a scuffle. Rising at onee he dealt out some punishment with both hands and when towards the end Evans rushed him to a corner out of which he ducked showing signs of wear with his nose bleeding. Evans had now made up his ground. They began the third cautiously till Allen swung his right for a knock out and did well till Evans resorted to left jabs and Allen went down momentarily with blood flowing. Evans now made the pace warm and seemed to be wearing better though always meeting with a study prop and a right which now had but little sting and both were tiring fast. Evans pressed to the end scoring well till the last few seconds when Allen showed his gameness by retaliating with what strength he had. With great applause for winner and loser, Evans was given the verdict.

Feathers followed and though a game go neither showed much science. Pte. Stainforth was a good bit taller than Lce. Cpl. McGuchan and made the pace with left jabs of a not very serious nature with McGuchan using both hands for the body. In the second round McGuchan, who was going much stronger, pressed and, without using much guard, began to wear Stainforth out and, eventually sending home a right on the mark, sent him down to be counted out.

The Boys' semi-final was a tame sort of affair as Baker was so much taller that Chandley could never get in close and was always kept out of reach. Baker forced the pace, hitting out rather wildly and when tiring in the third round was easily able to keep Shandley, who injured his elbow then, off and secured the verdict.

A quiet fight was the one between Dr. Wallace and Pte. Litton for the Drafts, the former having advantage in reach. Litton did all the work but Wallace's reach served him well and using a nice left kept him off. Litton continned to press in the second till Wallace woke up and sent him down. In the third they mixed harder and Wallace finding the mark had Litton at his mercy but thought him to have given up. On recovering, however, Litton fought on gamely to lose on points.

A spirited bit of fighting was seen with the Boys, King and Groves. King was very smally built and his sturdy little opponent made it hot. King has a very nice left with capital style but falling banged his head hard. He came in again gamely to find Groves too strong and went down again. Groves went in strong and driving hard under King's guard, the youngster had to give in.

Two extra fights were put on now and in that for Intermediates' semi-finals Eagles had a walk over as Kenny did not come up. In the second Ptes. Kelly and Wrench met. They were of a similar height, but the latter was the stronger and going for the mark rushed Kelly to the ropes and dealt out rights and lefts freely. Kelly now rushed and, Wallace ducking low hit out for the mark and was cautioned for hitting low. He then rushed and after a left to the mark and right to head seeming on the point of ending matters and in fact had Kelly gasping and unable to continue. The blow, however, was considerably below the belt and Kelly was given the verdict on points. A bit of hard luck for Wrench who in quickness and cleverness was one of the most promising boxers the Regiment contains. Thus ended an excellent evening's boxing.

THE FINALS.

Last night the finals in the Royal Scots; Tournament were fought before a large number, including a good many civilians. It was, as anticipated, an excellent evening's sport with a long programme of game fights, most of which went the whole way. Pte. Evans put up a remarkably fine performance by winniug both Feather and light weights, having to fight three times during, the evening. The result are as follows, with a fuller account to-morrow:—

Light Weights 10st (semi-final.)—Pte. Evans beat Pte. Eagles'. A very good fight won on points despite Eagles' superiority in weight and reach.

Feathers 9st (semi-final)—L. C. McGuchan beat Pte Hiles.

A very game fight by McGuchan who took no end of punishment and was tiring his man out when Hiles gave up with a damaged wrist late in the third round.

Boys' (Semi-final)

Boy Hunter beat Boy Groves.

Graves, the stronger, made the pace, but Hunter landed well in the second round and Graves gave in.

Light Weighta 10st (semi-final)—Pte West beat Pte Caiger.

Caiger, who has a broken thumb, failed to put in an appearance.

Draft 9st 8lbs (Semi-final)WPte Joues beat Pte Wallace.

A good fight, won on points, the decision not being as many thought.

Catch Weights (Final.)

Cpl. Richardson beat P.O. Rimber J. Gibbs of H.M.S. Hyacinth.

A very good and fast three rounds, won on points closely.

4 Round. Contest.

Pte. Dowine vs. Pte. Grey.

A more quiet affair with the decision very open

Intermediates 10st. 9lbs. (Final.)

Pte. Eagles beat Pte. Kay.

Won on points, Eagles' reach being too much for Kay.

Feathers, 9st. (Final.)

Pte Evans beat L. C. McGuchan.

Evans dealt out great punishment and McGuchan gave in on coming up for the second round.

Boys (Final.)

Boy Baker beat Boy Hunter.

Baker was very much bigger and Hunter gave in before the first round closed.

Light Weights 10st. (Final.)

Pte Evans beat Pte West.

Evans won throughout though West fought gamely to the end after being saved by time in the second round.

Draft 9st 8lbs (Final.)

Pte Jones beat Pte Kelly.

Kelly gave in during the second round after being badly beaten.

Brigadier-General Greenfield, after a short speech, gave away the prizes.

BOMBAY 14TH EXTRA MEETING.

◆

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

HANDICAPS.

The Final Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Chassepot	9·12	Admiral Crichton	8·5	Mulison	7·13
Metal Maid	9·4	Royalist	8·4	Flotsam	7·7
Primerole	9·1	Comeback	8·2	Edie	7·0
Projecture	9·0	Shotover	8·1	Jubilant	7·0
Rustile	8·7	Adelaide	8·0	Harpist	6·12

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

The Andhere Plate—Distance 9 furlongs.

Hampstead	9·12	King Coweb	8·7	Berlin	8·1
Ajax	9·6	Eed	8·7	Osborne	8·0
Soheil	9·5	Vasco	8·6	Antica	7·13
Hermit	8·12	Rummah	8·5	Sir Jamal	7·11
Tachreet	8·11	Maknool	8·4	Scarlet	7·9
Ashroff	8·11	Gladiator	8·3	Multiform	7·4
Bendigo	8·8	Hadhur	8·3	Highborn	6·10
Nooman	8·8	Young Cardigan	8·2	Wadi	6 7

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

The Farewell Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Bay Middleton	9·13	False Start	8·6	Young Gazette	7·8
Rose	9·6	Company	8·5	Court Martial	7·7
Hermit	9·4	Scimitar	8·4	Yatim	7·5
Vedas	9·1	Mudlool	8·1	Sahoon	7·5
Ashroff	9·0	Gaucho	7·13	Sherali	7·3
Creditor	3·12	Mumbra	7·12	Whiteface	7·3
Darby	8·9	Emir	7·11	Salawar	7·0
				Wadi	6·10

If top weight accepting be under 9 10 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Pony Consalution Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Comeback	10·0	Belle Cole	8·2	Mandeville	7·0
Encourage	8·13	Virballa	7·8	Rosette	6·7

If top weight accepting be under 9·6 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

The Good-bye Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Abdul Azez Manas b a h Dhamas (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talibs ch a h Hadhur (aged)
Mr D Runchordass ch a h Sunshine 14 0 (6 years)
Mr A Andreas ch a h Emir 13 3 1/2 (5 years)
Mr R R S' g a h Vasco 14 0 (aged)
Mr A R Oboyed's g a h Rock Salt 14 0 (6 years)
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer (4 years)
Mr Mahomed bin Baker's g a h Kawakib (4 years)
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Talal (4 years)
Mr J Jacobs g a h Monsoon (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and S A Wahed's g a h Highborn 13 3 1/4 (6 years)
12 Captain Meynell's b a h Mirdas 13 3 1-2 (4 years)
13 Mr Morison's g a g Tegris 13 3 1-2 (aged)

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 27th March 1907.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES.
COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 28.

204 DRILL INSTRUCTION.

There will be Drill and Instruction at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a.m.

The Head-Quarters of No 2 Co B V A at Nesbit Road will be open every night for Drill at 9 p.m.

The above parades are specially ordered to enable non-efficients to make themselves efficient by the 31st instant in accordance with Rule 12 of Corps Rules to which special attention is drawn.

205 COMPETITIONS.

The following Competitions will be held as under :—

Competitions.	Place.	Date and Time.
I Layers...........	Mahaluxmi Fort..	30th March 7 a m
II Wheal Cup..........	Do	6th April 5 p m
III Hamilton Shield Inter Company ...	Cresent site (Opposite Army and Navy stores.)	13th April 6-30 p m
IV D R F	Saluting Battery.	20th April 5 p m

Entries for D R F Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 19th April.

Entries for Layers Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 29th March.

Attention is drawn to the Hamilton Shield Competition which has been altered to an Inter Company Competition with reference to above competitions.

Instructional parades will be held as under :—

D R F Every Wednesday evening until further orders at the saluting Battery at 7 p m.

Layers at Mahaluxmi Fort at 7 a m on Thursday (to-day) the 28th instant.

214 CLASS FIRING.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing on Sunday next the 31st instant at 7 a. m. It is requested that any member who has not fired his class will endeavour to do so on the above dates.

216 LEAVE.

The following Extract from Bombay Brigade orders of the 27th instant is published for information.

• • • • • • •

No. 455 Furlough and Leave :—Leave of absence out of India for 12 Months is granted to Major J W Hawes. B. V A with effect from the 27-4-07.

• • • • • •

217 LEAVE.

Leave of absence from 30th instant to 1st August 1907 is granted to Gr W Thomson No. 2 Company.

218 STRENGTH.

The following Member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps from 27th instant

Gr G S Dibben No 1 Company

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited (78 miles open) for the week ending 16th March 1907 amounted to Rs. 124,641 being an increase of Rs. 34,954 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st January to 16th March were Rs. 89,687.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

◆

THE steamer Belle of France 2469 tons Captain W Leslee will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S Co's steamer Oolobaria 3436 tons Captain J V Le Grand sailed yesterday for Rangoon.

THE N Y Kaisha steamer Kagashima Maru 2731 tons Captain K Kori sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo and 2 cabin passengers.

THE steamer Manator 2623 tons Captain Edwards sailed yestorday for Hull Antwarp and Co., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glendhu, 2629 tons Captain E Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer King Howel 2827 tons Captain W Davies arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said in ballast.

THE steamer Umblale 2145 tons Captain J L Richard will sail to-day for Middlesbarough and Leith with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co, steamer Lhasa 941 tons Captain H M Dearmed arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Karachi and coasts with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 526 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzen.fels 2457 tons Captain R Franzims arrived in harbour yesterday from Humburg via Antwerp with a general cargo and 830 packages of explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba 3899 tons Captain J Robertson sailed yesterday for Antwerp &c with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr Pearson, Mr. Mclarty, Mr J McEachiam and Mr Henderson.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain J T Hirst will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col the Nawaz Afsur Ahmulk and friend Mr Malcolm, Mr Parrett and son Mr Wittle and 196 deck.

THE German Fast Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1326 tons Captain E Greewi, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c via Marmugoa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Hon Mr A Mrs and Miss Walmot, Mr A S Myatt, Mrs and Miss Woodruffe. Mr A Sleckle, Lieut P C H Vincent, Major Gliver, Mr and Mrs J N Patel, Mr H Nutty, Mr M De Vaz. Mrs Gay, Mr. Jenkins, and Baby, Mr Tarmahmad and family, Mr Gulamalli Nasre, Mr and Mrs. J H Rschardson and 170 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hereage	R Navy
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Black	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook	Lt A E Harold	R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt G H Finnis	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx	Cdmdr Bowman	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Comdr Barker	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Mar. 27.

Akbar	1440	Baldwin		H C Joosub
Bedouin	2343	Sandow		K N & Co
Belle of France	2468	Leslie		Cory Bros & Co
Caspian	2317	Young		K N & Co
Cucrimba	4937	Smith		M M & Co
Caithniss	2222	Taylor		T Morrison & Co
Dwarka	759	Manley		M M & Co
Glendhu	2629	Tuylor		......
Kasara	504	Crappal		M M and Co
Kirkfield	2289	Dermody	Dinkirk	F Muir & Co
King Hawel	2827	Davies		Tellorrison & Co
Laleuan	2273	Ross		K N & Co
Loodina	2124	Childbey		M M & Co
Lhasa	941	McDearmid		M M & Co
Madura	1273	Elton		M M & Co
Naseri	911	Primrose	P Gulf..23-3	B & P S N Co
Nairung	2862	Thomson		T M & Co
Nairn	2334	Lassen		K N & Co
Oriental	3805	Lewellen	25-3	P & O Co
Querimba	4937	Smith		M M & Co
Shanjehan	2566	Davison		Shah S N Co
Singin	1912	Currie		S Wallace & Co
Schwarzenfels	2457	Franzuis		Glade & Co
Tientsin	2555	Grant		Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Clan Maclean	2952	Gannge F...	Chittagong	29-3	Muir&Co
B	Morosca	2476	Boxhall	Hull	4-4	F M & Co
C	& R Austria	4879	Biloffer	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
F	Methley Hall	2235	Henderson.	Virzagapatam.	2-4	K N & Co
H	Westward Ho	2316	Evans...Genea.	Viazagapatam	4-4	J M & Co
K	Delhi	4784	Andrews..	Shanghai	3-4	P & O Co
L	Somali	1623	Birch	Z'Oar	5-4	A Strandes
M	Withley Hall	2235	Henderson			K N & Co
M	Ormidale	2305	Hamilton	L'pool	N F	K Nixon & Co
N	Umhlali	2145	Richards	Leith	28-3	W & A G & Co
O	King Frederick	2397	Jones	Genoa	29-3	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Alavi	2324	Hill	Rangoon	30-3	B & P S N Co
2	Castalia	4081	Blighr	L'pool	6'4	W & A G & Co
3	Beatrico	2139	Randall	Kobe	30-3	H S Hussain
4	Westminister	2781	Duncombe	Hamburg.	6-4	W & A G& Co
5	Aston Hall	2323	Gribble	L'pool	313	K N & Co
6	Wellington	3626	Tait	Hull	15-3	W & A G & Co
7	Imaum	270	Wigdahl	30-3 Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
7	Coquet	2865	Walker	Kobe	30-3	T M & Co
8	Africa	2565	Badessich	Trieste	1'4	A L S N Co
9	Morienfels	3560	Moifers	Hamburg	31-3	Glade & Co
12	Caledonia	3522	Tecque	London	30-3	P & O Co
14	Africa	1307	McLean	Z'bar	25-3	M M & Co
15	Havrarsi	3504	Cartun	Havre	9-4	J M & Co
16	Baluchistan	1711	Davies	Dunkirk	30-3	M M & Co

M W D D

Devanha	4785	Hide	Repairing	N F...P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Schwarzenfels s	Franzins	Hamburg, Feb 17
	King Hawel s	Davies	Port Said, Mar 13
	Glendhu s	Taylor	Calcutta, Mar 16
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Mar 25

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Manton s	Edwards	Antwerp &c.
	Kagoshima Maru s	Kori	Kobe
	Colaba s	Robertson	Antwerp
	Olabaria s	LeGrand	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Belle of France Leslie for Calcutta
" Bundesrath Grieive for Zanzibar &c
" Umhlali Richard for Middlesbro, &c
" Dwarka, Hirst, for Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Madura, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Yarra, for Melbourne, &c
" King Howel, for Liverpool, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	From
19	Good Hope	Calcutta
22	Clan Fraser	Coast
22	Fazilka	Calcutta
21	Clan Macalister	Liverpool
25	Congella	Calcutta
24	Thongwa	Singapore
24	Swazi	New York
25	Ranenfels	Bremen

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

25	Nurani	Calcutta
25	Bangala	Rangoon
26	Obra	Rangoon
28	Camberwell	London
28	Clan Campbell	Coast
29	Nizam	Bombay
29	Colombo Maru	Penang
April		
2	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool

The dates are approximate only.

◆

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,45,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	288	555	8	851
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	10,57,288	20,46,590	26,034	31,29,912
Total for 9 weeks ..	12,02,288	23,26,590	30,034	35,58,912
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,60,737	2,85,094	1,795	4,47,626
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	319	565	4	888
Total to corresponding date do. ..	11,47,532	25,22,158	27,950	36,97,640

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 18,626
Decrease to date ...... " 1,38,728

◆

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	300	....	600
Or per mile of Railway	18	17	....	35
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	2,627	3,120	21	5,768
Total for 9 weeks ..	2,927	3,420	21	6,368
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	408	365	2	775
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	21	....	45
Total to corresponding date do. ...	4,631	2,959	61	7,651

Decrease for the week.......................... Rs. 175
" to date .... " 1,283

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 16th March.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 16th March 07—	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,84,069	9,34,987	17,485	12,36,541
I M R system ..	79,217	1,90,226	839	2,70,282
A D C Ry ...	11,842	24,537	64	36,443
Baran-Kotah Ry. ...	....	1,076	.....	1,076
Total...	3,75,128	11,50,826	18,388	15,44,343
Actuals for corresponding week ending 17th March 06—				
G I P R Section...	2,83,423	6,09,271	3,229	8,95,923
I M R system....	95,647	1,31,009	2,508	2,29,164
A D C Ry ...	13,583	9,359	96	23,038
Baran-Kotah Ry. ...	....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,92,653	7,49,639	5,833	11,48,125
Increase or Decrease: G I P R...	+ 646	+3,25,716	+ 14,256	+3,40,618
I M R......	— 16,430	+ 59,217	— 1,669	+ 41,118
A D C Ry	— 1,741	+ 15,178	— 32	+ 13,405
Baran-Kotah Ry	....	+ 1,076	.....	+ 1,076

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd March, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 114,910 maunds and 5,094 in the earnings

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DIVINE SERVICE.

◆

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
GOOD FRIDAY.

Thursday, Maundy Thursday, March 28.
7-45 a m—Holy Communion—(Choral)
8-15 a m—Matins and Litany
5-30 p m—Evensong
6-30 p m—Passion Music
Good Friday, March 29.
7-45 a m—Holy Communion
8-15 a m—Matins
10-30 a m—The Litany and Address to Children
12 noon to 3 p m "Three Hours' Agony."
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
GOOD FRIDAY.

7 a m—Mattins
7-30 a m 1st part of the Liturgy and the "Reproaches"
9-30 a m—Stations of the Cross
12 to 3 p m—Addresses on the Passion by Rev Father Naill
6-30 p m—Evensong, and Sermon by Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for the Mission to the Jeus
Easter Eve.
6-30 a m—Matins and the 1st part of the Liturgy
6-30 a m—Solemn Evensong and Sermon by the Rev Father Biscoe
Easter Day.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a m—Solemn Eucharist
6-30 p m—Solemn Evensong and Sermon by Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for the Soc : St John the Evangelist

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev J O'Briens

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
GOOD FRIDAY.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon
6-30 p .m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon
Offertories for the Beni Israel School Building Fund
Easter Day.
8 a m—Holy Communion
11 a m—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon
5 p m—Children's Service
6-30 p m—Evening Prayer and Sermon
Offertories for the C M S Girls' Boarding School, Girgaum

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a m—Parade Service—Preacher Rev. A. J. Revnell

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
Saturday.

8-30 a M—Parade Service—Precher Rev C Ryder Smith B A
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith B A
5 p.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher Rev. A J Revnell
6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev. Arthur J. Revnell
5 p m—Sunday School

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
GOOD FRIDAY.

8-30 a m—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith B A

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
Esplanade.

Incumbent—Rev T Loughton
GOOD FRIDAY
29th March 1907.
8 a m—Matins, Litany and Anti-Communion
12 a m to 3 p m—The Three Hours Service, conducted by the Incumbent
6-30 p m—Evensong and Address
Easter Even.
Saturday 30th March 1907.
8 a m—Matins and Anti-Communion
6-30 p m—Evensong and Address
Easter Day.
Sunday, 31st March 1907.
7-15 a m—Plain Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
8 a m—Matins and Litany
8-30 a m—Choral Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
5-30 p m—Childrens' Service and Address
6-30 p m—Choral Evensong and Sermon
Collections in aid of the Indo-British Institution

THE CITY MORTALITY.

◆

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	16	11	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	30	22	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	14	10	22
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	33	29	55
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	6	6	13
G Mahim and Worli	13	9	17
Water Division..................	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	21
Total........	*116	95	198
Total plague deaths to date..	137,616		
Same date last year..........	150	125	268

* Out of these 2 imported case in Marwar.

SMALL POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd February, amounted to Rs. 25,766, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 17,979. The total earnings from 1st January to 2nd February were Rs. 1,11,961, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 99,772.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,362½
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	509	all	10 pr. ct.	1,415
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	25
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank ..	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.......	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 2	Rs. 550
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
Alcook Ashdown.	11,750	100	100	dvd Rs. 14	322
Back Bay Baths.	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	3
Badham Pile....	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	138½
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,300	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180	8,650
Do. New Issue.	1,800	685	375	dvd Rs. 45	2,175xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	32
Bombay Flour Mill...........	1,000	509	500	25	865
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills. ..	1,700	200	200	Nil	170
Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld.	2,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.	50
Indian Guarantee Surely Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	19
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co....	2,000	200	175	14	216
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200	20	125
Marcks and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	144
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance.....	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	150
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 ½ pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	442½
Sunday and Co.	1,000	100	1,001		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	100	500	35	590
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	12 pr. ct.	270
Telephone Co...	13,500	25	25	1½	40

SHARES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	175
Bombay United.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 125	790
Central India ..	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	1,915
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,200
Connaught Mills.	1,650	500	500	30	520
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	960
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	700
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 60	1,025
David Mills	1.460	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	365
Empress.........	2,100	500	500	30	450
Framjee Petit ..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,360
Hindustan......	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 60	615
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	550
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton.	900	500	1,000	15	250.
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	840
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 60	1,100
James Greaves..	1,300	500	1,000	30	470
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	167½
Jewraj Balloo ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	500
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 50	425
Khandeish......	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	840
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	630
Kohinoor Mills	2,800	500	500	25	730
Leopold.........	3,500	100	1,000	3	82
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	500
Madras United..	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	2,700
Manockjee Petit.	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,345
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	2,690
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	175½
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 40	900
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,050
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	850
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
Sholapore Mills.	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs. 150	3,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	160
Sun Mills, Ld. ..	3,200	250	250	15	150
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,175
Swadeshi Mills..	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,450
Sassoon and Alliance ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	500
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Western India .	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	515

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 16th March, 1907, was 631 against 572 and 541 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 94. There were 50 deaths from cholera, against 53 and 33 in the two preceding weeks the number is equal to the average of the past quinquennium. There were 95 deaths from plague against 57 and 42 in the two preceding weeks. There were 66 deaths from small-pox during the week against 75 in the previous week. There were 20 deaths from tetanus against 12 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 92 and 71, respectively, against 113 and 53 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 38.7 per mille per annum against 52.8 the mean of the last five years

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1906, and in the nine months April to December 1906, compared with the corresponding period of 1904 and 1905. [Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896] :—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of December.		
	1904	1905	1906
British India			
Bombay	37955193	39992806	[illegible]
Madras	2753291	2945755	[illegible]
Bengal	3948859	4361082	3963454
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2566700	3100449	2868774
Punjab	1167326	1339533	1195371
Central Provinces and Berar	2221778	2227122	[illegible]
Total	50613147	53966741	[illegible]
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar Hyderabad Wadhwan, Quilon. Kishengarh & Ujjain	1910426	2138117	[illegible]
Grand Total ..	5:523573	56104858	[illegible]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of a woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1904 and 1905.

		Month of December.		
		1904	1905	1906
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	12585886	12233008	11750308
	yds.	43444731	42130784	[illegible]
	dozs	3347	49174	[illegible]
Madras	pds	643460	785616	[illegible]
	yds.	1154523	1283088	[illegible]
	dozs.	....	..	[illegible]
Bengal ... ... :	pds.	58917	60799	[illegible]
	yds.	206856	246500	[illegible]
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	503944	674650	[illegible]
	yds.	1861966	2518038	[illegible]
	dozs.	....	--	[illegible]
Punjab	pds.	20136	18942	[illegible]
	yds.	58939	43586	(a) [illegible]
	dozs.	..	..	—
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	771780	648278	[illegible]
	yds.	2186959	2125715	[illegible]
	dozs.	..	..	[illegible]
Total ...	pds.	14583122	14421383	[illegible]
	yds.	48913974	48327711	[illegible]
	dozs.	3347	49174	[illegible]
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan,	pds.	663389	687027	[illegible]
	yds.	2488521	2562780	[illegible]
Grand Total ..	pds.	15246511	15108380	14479723
	yds.	51402495	50890491	60081440
	dozs.	3347	49174	[illegible]

(a) Incomplete

Course No 19—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving it to port round North Karanga Buoy leaving the starbd and thence See Vessel above will be reversed. 9½ miles.

Course same as B class.

Y. R. A. RACE.—Sailed yesterday.

Tomtit .... Scr Mr J S W Milne and C A Wordsworth.
Midget .... 8 42 Officers R A.

Names of Bats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M. S.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.

◆

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1906-1907 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In March 1907	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal	49,50,000	66,50,800	17,00,800	......
In February 1907				
Bombay	7,00,000	3,74,400	----	3,25,600
Total	56,50,000	70,25,200	13,75,200	......

Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and Eleven months Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
To end of Mar. 1907	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal	5,94,00,000	7,34,32,575	1,40,32,575	......
To end of Feb. 1907				
Bombay	92,00,000	72,21,600	----	19,78,400
Total	6,86,00,000	8,06,54,175	1,20,54 175	......

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	23,000	----	27,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	163	----	191
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	37,862	2,02,373	261	[illegible]
Total for 9 weeks ...	41,862	2,25,373	261	[illegible]
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year*	6,974	25,034	259	32,267
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	50	177	2	[illegible]
Total to corspg date do.	49,394	2,93,773	1,572	[illegible]

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 5,267
Do. date ... " 77,243